

A copy of this Prospectus in English and Chinese has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Subscription list will open on 15th day of November, 1921 and will close on or before 15th day of December, 1921.

THE HONGKONG HIDE AND LEATHER

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1911-1921)

SHARE CAPITAL \$1,000,000.00

Divided into 100,000 ordinary shares of \$10 each.

Of the above shares 18,710 are to be issued and credited as paid up, and, as hereinafter mentioned, 53,990 of the remaining shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

\$5 per Share on Application. \$5 per Share on Allotment.

It is not proposed to issue the balance of 25,000 shares until it shall appear necessary or advisable to do so (in the interests of the Company) and for the purpose of the further development of the Company's undertaking.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAK, Gentleman, Caine Road, Hongkong.
 W. A. DOWLEY, Exchange and Bullion Broker, Room 6, Post Office Buildings, Hongkong.
 M. OHAN HARR, Managing Director, Sincere Company, Limited, Hongkong.
 HO JACK LUM, Partner, Kwong Sang Lee, Hongkong.
 W. M. HUMPHREYS, Partner, W. G. Humphreys & Co., 5, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

BANKERS.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
 Bank of China.

SOLICITORS—Wilkinson and Grist.
 SECRETARY—Sydney Humphreys.

AUDITORS—Perry Smith, Seth and Fleming.
 REGISTERED OFFICE—5, Duddell Street.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

Object.—This Company has been formed to purchase as a going concern the business known as the Humphreys Hide and Leather Works carried on by the firm of W. G. Humphreys and Company of No. 5, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Business.—The business comprises the manufacture of all kinds of Leather and the dealing in of hides and skins, and of all descriptions of goods and merchandise incidental to the business of such nature, and is carried on upon extensive, well-built, commodious, and modern premises situated at No. 5, Duddell Street, Hongkong, on Kowloon Island Lots Nos. 1367 and 1368, which contain an area of 110,842 square feet, held under a Crown Lease for 75 years with an option of a further 75 years from the 18th day of December, 1911, subject to a Crown rent of \$508.00 per annum. These premises are within the Offensive Trade Area as defined by the Sanitary Authority and a licence has been granted by the Government to carry on the business of a Tannery in all respects thereon.

Site.—The Site is ideal for the purposes of the business, its area is ample for any future extensions that may be necessary, it is situated on the main road between Hok Tin and Kowloon City, and is in close proximity to the sea front.

Buildings.—The extensive buildings erected on the property are constructed of the best solid brick and concrete with tiled roofs, and concrete pits and floor. This type of construction ensures a low rate of Insurance against Fire.

Machinery and motive power.—The Tannery is equipped with the most up-to-date Hide and Leather working machinery. The motive power is supplied by 100 B. H. P. Crude Oil Boller Engine with Generator direct connected, the various processes in the Tannery being operated by separate Electric Drives from individual Motors.

Water supply.—There is an independent supply of water from a specially constructed Well on the premises which is ample and suitable for the business.

Labour.—A plentiful and healthy supply of cheap country labour both male and female is always obtainable. The expansion of the business will therefore provide employment to a large number of Chinese labourers whose increased efficiency and development is in itself sufficient to commend this undertaking to all those who have the interests of Chinese and English trade at heart. From the foregoing facts it is asserted that from its equipment and position the Tannery has few equals.

Purposes of Formation.—The Reasons of the Vendors in turning the business into a limited liability Company, are:—(a) To procure the necessary additional Capital required, in order to meet the increasing demand for their Leather; (b) To further develop the business along sound progressive lines.

TERMS OF PURCHASE.

The premises are sold to the Company subject to a charge to the Mortgagees to secure \$300,000 at an interest of 7 per cent per annum. The Mortgagees stipulate that \$160,000 shall be repaid by the Company at an early date and consent to the balance remaining on loan. If, as is anticipated, the shares now offered to the public are fully subscribed it is proposed to pay off the whole debt forthwith.

Valuation of Property.—Hereunder are set forth at conservative figures the value of the property purchased by the Company and upon which the Vendors have based the purchase price.

Land (K. L. 1367 and 1368—110,842 sq. feet) and Buildings thereon as valued by J. C. Clark, Architect and Surveyor... \$300,505.00
 Machinery and Plant as valued by Robt. Hunter, of Macdonald & Co. Engineers... 110,778.11
 Stock of Hides, Leather, Chemicals and Materials etc., as per valuation by S. Humphreys and certified by Edmund McGrath... 65,221.05
 Tannery, less amounts due as shown by the books... 487,105.18

No charge for Goodwill, etc.—In as much as the undertaking is a comparatively new one, the Vendors present to the Company the goodwill of the business and the trade marks and shops relating to their goods which are already well known and growing in popularity rapidly.

The Vendors also claim no recompense for approximately 2 years of careful experimental work as a result of which climatic and other difficulties have been overcome, the types of Leather most suited to the Chinese market gauged, and manufacturing cost ascertained.

Applications will be received by:—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Bank of China.

And Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the above Banks, or from:—Members of the Hongkong Stock Exchange, Members of the Hongkong Share Brokers' Association, The Registered Office of the Company, or at the offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, 9, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION LIST

CLOSES ON

THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 15th 1921.

KINDLY FORWARD APPLICATIONS

NOT LATER THAN THIS DATE.

OBTAINABLE

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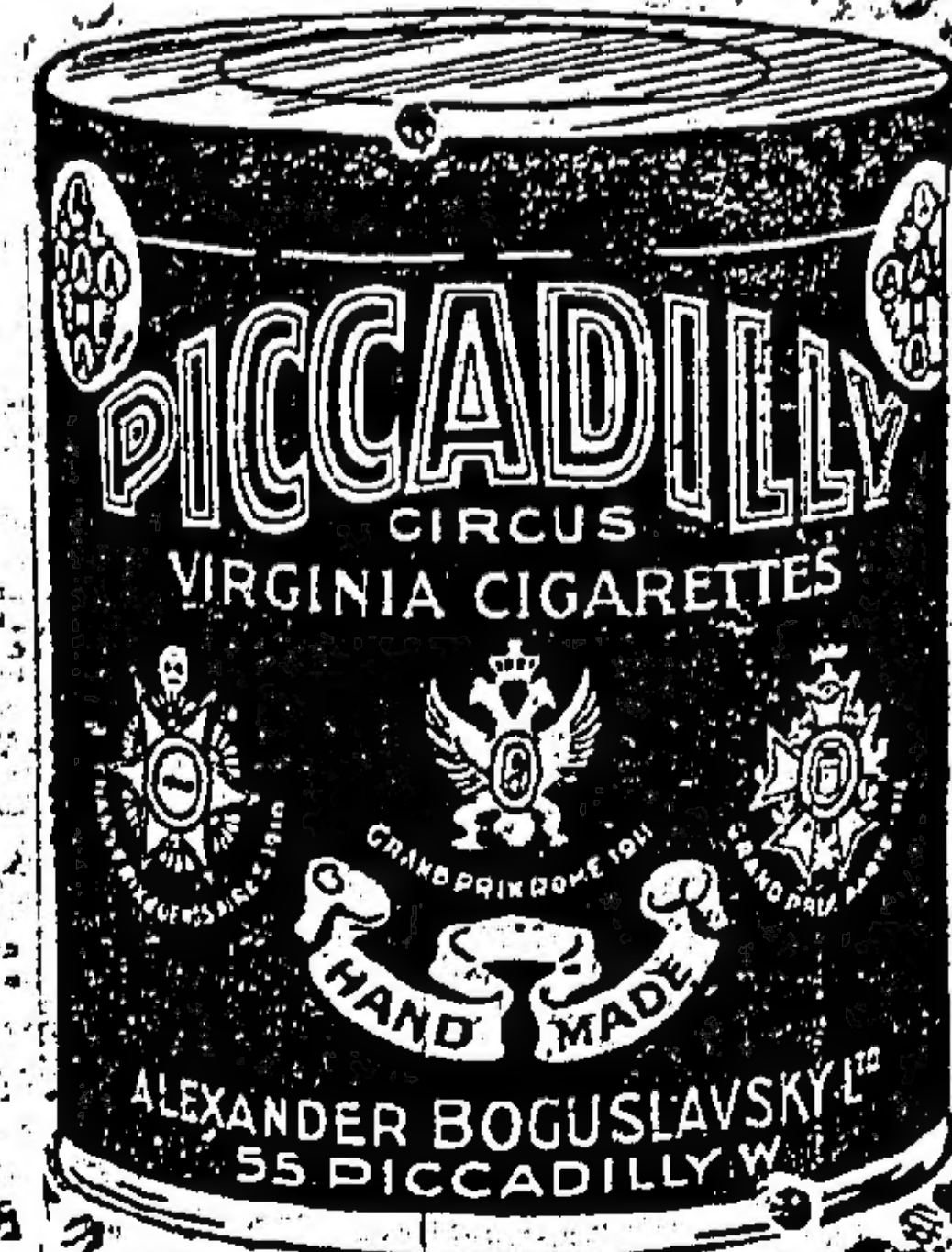
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ALSO

TUBES

AND

VIRGINIA DE LUXE

ECZEMA ON BOY'S BODY AND HEAD

In Rash. Worse At Night. Cuticura Healed.

"Eczema started on my little boy's body first, and then it came up into his head. It broke out in a rash, and I could not keep him from scratching. At night he was worse, and I had to have all his hair cut off. I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I thought I would try it for a sample. When I had used it I bought more and in a few weeks he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. Brey, 4, Bank End, Heath-house, Gosport, Yorks., Eng.

These fragrant emollients are all you need for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.

See 10. Ointment 1s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. Sold every where. A box of Cuticura Soap 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Sold every where. A box of Cuticura Soap 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Sold every where.

23-24

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, January to June

1921

With Index, Price 7/6.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

BRITISH MISSION.

The Foreign Office issued the following list of the British Empire Delegation to the Washington Conference:—

DELEGATES.

Great Britain.—The Prime Minister (as soon as circumstances permit), Mr. Balfour, Lord Lee of Fareham, Sir Auckland Geddes (in the absence of the Prime Minister or of any other delegate).
 Canada.—Sir Robert Borden.
 Australia.—Senator G. F. Pearce.
 New Zealand.—Sir John Salmond.
 India.—Mr. Srinavasa Sastry.

Foreign Office Section.—Mr. R. A. C. Spelling, Sir John Jordan, Mr. M. W. L. Lomax, Mr. H. W. Malkin, Mr. F. Ashton-Gwatkin, Mr. H. H. Quarmby, and Sir A. Willert (Publicity Officer, to the Delegation).

Admiralty Section.—Lord Beatty (First Sea Lord), Paymaster Captain F. T. Spickard (Secretary to Lord Beatty), Rear-Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chastfield (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff), Captain B. E. Donville (Director of Plans Division), Captain F. C. Dreyer (Director of Gunnery Division), Captain J. C. Little (Director of Trade Divisions), Commander J. G. Bower (Assistant Director of Plans Division), Instructor-Commander G. V. Raymond (Naval Intelligence Division), Mr. A. Flint (Principal Staff Assistant Secretary), and Mr. A. W. Street (Private Secretary to First Lord).

War Office Section.—Lieutenant-General Lord Cavan, Lieutenant E. H. Gago (A.D.C. to Lord Cavan), Colonel W. H. Bartholomew (Deputy-Director of Military Intelligence), Colonel C. A. Kerr, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. G. Figgott, and Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Day.

Air Ministry Section.—Air Vice-Marshal J. F. A. Higgins, Group Captain J. A. Chamier, Flight Lieutenant A. E. Arnold, Flight Lieutenant E. Gambier-Parry, and Mr. W. E. Taylor.

Board of Trade Section.—Sir H. Llewellyn Smith and Mr. W. Carter.

Australian Section.—Mr. Piesse, Expert on Pacific Questions, and Mr. D. Reid, Private Secretary to Senator Pearce.

Indian Section.—Colonel K. Wigram and Mr. G. L. Corbett, I.C.S.

SECRETARIAT.

Sir M. P. A. Hankey (Secretary to British Empire Delegation), Mr. L. O. Christie (Secretary for Canada), Mr. G. E. Knowler (Secretary for Australia), Mr. E. O. Massey (Secretary for New Zealand), and Mr. G. S. Bajpai (Secretary for India).
 Cabinet Secretariat.—Mr. C. Longhurst, Captain L. F. Burgess, and Commander H. B. Moore, D.S.O., Assistant Secretaries: Lieutenant F. W. Rawlings, Chief Clerk.

A TEXTILE FAILURE.

MILLIONAIRE'S DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

The peril which menaces the heavy woolen industry of Yorkshire is strikingly demonstrated by the affairs of the Fenton Textile Association, Ltd., of Batley, Leeds, and Morley. The part played by Mr. Harry Fenton, the chairman and principal shareholder, with 1,010,000 £1 shares, forms one of those dramatic episodes which commerce occasionally provides.

On August 27th last the shareholders were circumscribed to the effect that an order had been obtained for the appointment of a receiver and manager of the business in order to safeguard the assets pending a scheme of reconstruction. The sequel is that Mr. Fenton has now made a deed of assignment of the whole of his real and personal estate, to be placed, it is understood, at the disposal of the Fenton Textile Association, Ltd. Mr. Fenton's addresses are given as Fieldhead, Childswell, Dewsbury, and Doncliffe, Scarborough, Lonsborough, Leeds, and an extensive area of land on the South Cliff, Scarborough, are it is understood, included in Mr. Fenton's assets.

The assignment shows the gross amount of property as £2,123,691, which, less £917,219 shown as value of securities, leaves a net value of property of £1,206,472. Gross liabilities are shown as £1,123,400, but are covered by securities to the amount of £738,923, leaving net liabilities £384,477. Mr. Fenton takes an optimistic view of the firm's future. His holding of 1,010,000 £1 shares is practically the whole of the issued capital.

The solicitors of the company, Messrs. Peter Thomas and Clark, Bush Lane, London, E.C., in announcing the appointment of a receiver and manager last month, gave the reassuring statement as to the state of affairs.

"We are instructed to add," they stated, "that the assets of the company as shown in the balance-sheet of March, 1921, show a substantial surplus for Ordinary shareholders after providing for the amount of note issues and the ordinary creditors, and with goodwill and co-operation the creditors, both secured and unsecured, cannot, in the opinion of the directors, sustain any loss."

On the same occasion Mr. Fenton stated, "I have an enormous surplus. My March figures show a surplus of over £1,000,000 worth of stock. If we paid by stock we are worth a million."

"The chief cause of it all is the enormous stock we have and the slump in foreign trade. Personally, I have no doubt as to the future. I made great preparations the same as everybody who held woolen or cotton material, but the trade has gone. You can't sell goods."

"I have never scrapped any of my stock. If I had wanted to scrap stock, we could have gone through without an effort; but I didn't consider it wise. I wanted to conserve not only the resources of the company, but my own personal resources. The action has been taken on the advice of experts. The only thing for everybody to do is to get to work."

The sequel of the deed of assignment is in keeping with this courageous view, while the recent affairs of his company show that trade stagnation is imperilling even the biggest concerns.

THE LISBON MURDERS.

STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

PRESIDENT YIELDS TO FORCE.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

LISBON, October 20th.

Brilliant sunshine, open shops and tramcars running make it seem impossible that Lisbon was the scene yesterday of a successful revolutionary movement, which was, unhappily, marked in its later stages by a series of assassinations.

The revolution began at 7 o'clock in the morning precisely, when a shot was fired as a signal by a company of the Republican Guard, and was answered from the harbour by the warships *Sao Gabriel* and *Fausto da Gama*.

A revolutionary junta composed of Colonel Manuel Maria Coelho, Major Cortes dos Santos, Captain Rosa Mateus, Lieutenant-Commanders Procopio de Freitas and Serrao Machado, had directed the occupation of strategic positions in the city and suburbs. Colonel Coelho concentrated a force of some 8,000 cavalry and infantry with machine-guns in the Edward VII Park. Lieutenant-Commanders Serrao Machado and Procopio de Freitas took command of marines in the arsenal. At half-past 9 a deputation, consisting of Colonel Nobre da Voiga, Lieutenant-Commander Serrao Machado, Dr. Jacinto Simoes, and Senhor Afonso de Macedo, waited upon the President of the Republic in the name of the Revolutionary Committee, requesting the dismissal of the Granjo Government, the dissolution of the recently-elected Parliament indicated by the Committee. The President did not immediately comply. He is reported to have said:—"This is my last day of political life. God grant that I may avoid bloodshed, and that the Republic may be saved."

This conference having been unsuccessful, a second deputation, consisting of Senhor Afonso de Macedo, Lieutenant-Commander Procopio de Freitas, Captain Montes, Colonel Bego Chaves, and Lieutenant-Commander Serrao Machado met the President at half-past 12, when the new Government proposed by the Revolutionaries was accepted.

In the meantime Senhor Granjo, the Prime Minister, had forwarded to the President from the headquarters of the Republican Guard at Carmo, whither he had gone on the outbreak of the trouble, a letter, timed 10 o'clock, saying:—"Of all the Republican Guard, only two or three companies of infantry, with one machine-gun section, can be considered faithful to the Government. These forces are absolutely insufficient to offer resistance to the revolutionary troops. In these conditions the Government, without means of resistance and defence in Lisbon." After leaving the decision to the President, Senhor Granjo concluded:—"I remain in the Carmo Barracks and retain a copy of this letter for the information of the nation."

The President replied:—"I consider that you acted nobly in writing the letter you have just sent to me from Carmo. I believe I comply honourably with my duty as a Portuguese and a Republican in declaring that from this moment I consider the mission of your Government to be ended. So many misfortunes have befallen this country, which, if possible, I love ever more deeply; may there not be added the imminent misfortune of bloodshed in a fratricidal struggle of its children?"

A wireless message was sent by Senhor Granjo to the Minister of War at Amadora informing him of the fall of the Government. So far the movement had passed, in conformity with the wish expressed by its leader, Colonel Coelho, without armed conflict or bloodshed.

Two hours later Senhor Granjo left Carmo in a motor-car. First he went home, and later proceeded to the house of Senhor Cunha Leal, the Finance Minister of his fallen Government. There he was arrested and brought in a lorry with other prisoners to the naval arsenal. On their arrival there were hostile demonstrations. Senhor Granjo entered the room of the arsenal officers, and there he was subsequently shot, as was also Commander Carlos da Maia. Senhor Cunha Leal was wounded in the throat by a bullet. Commander Carlos Freitas da Silva and Admiral Machado Santos were also shot while, it is said, they were under arrest.

The revolutionary junta has issued a proclamation protesting vehemently against these assassinations, which they attribute to enemies of "a great and generous national movement effected without bloodshed." They promise to take every precaution to prevent further attempts against persons or property.

HALF THE NATION STATE-AIDED.

In 1919 28,000,000 persons in a population of about 48,000,000 received public assistance.

The cost of assisting this 58 per cent. of the population was 26 1/2 d. per head of the population.

These staggering facts were put before the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders by Sir William Noble in his presidential address.

"Even if free education were excluded," declared Sir William Noble, "the cost per head of the population for assisting 58 per cent. of the population was 26 1/2 d." The total sum drawn from taxes and rates for public assistance has grown by leaps and bounds until has reached a staggering figure. I give you four figures to indicate this growth:

1891	225,000,000
1911	69,000,000
1919	173,000,000
1920	232,000,000

"We cannot go on at this rate. We cannot continue to pay the colossal sums now provided unless we work more and produce more. Our commerce must expand or we shall be unable to bear the load of taxation laid upon industry."

London news dated November 8th stated that winter had arrived with surprising suddenness, following the heat wave in October. Severe frost and heavy snowfalls were experienced throughout the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Wight, where the snow was suspended in Gloucestershire, where the snow was five inches deep. Snow ploughs had been used to clear the streets in a number of Welsh Border towns and docks of ships had been buried in the mountains in North Wales.

IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

REPLY TO CRITICISM.

Mr. F. J. Brown, C.B.E., chairman of the Post Office Telephone and Telegraph Society of London, lectured before the society on October 17th at the Institution of Electrical Engineers. He said that the cable system of the Empire naturally divided itself into two main groups: (1) The trans-Atlantic system to Canada, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, linking up by means of a land line, Canada with the Pacific cable to Australia; and (2) the system of the Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies, serving the rest of the Empire and also providing two further routes to Australasia.

The institution of the Imperial cable was a romance of the war. Despite perils from submarines and raiders, one of the former German cables running from Emden to New York via the Azores was diverted at the European end to Ponzance and at the western end to Halifax (Nova Scotia), and was now worked direct between London and Halifax, mainly carrying traffic to and from Canada, Australasia, and the British West Indies. Its load averaged from 250,000 to 340,000 words a week, and the cables of the American Atlantic companies were correspondingly relieved, to the benefit of the service between Europe and the United States.

A regards the wireless communications of the Empire, the Post Office station at Leamfield, near Oxford, had just been completed, and the corresponding station near Cairo would be finished about the end of the year. These would form the first link of the chain to East and South Africa. Two further stations were to be erected in England and Egypt, and would form the first link of a chain to India, Singapore, and Hongkong; and communication would also be established with Australasia. There was also to be a further station in England for communication with Canada.

The Imperial scheme adopted by the Government had been criticised on two grounds. First, it was contended that direct communication should have been established with India; and that communication with Australia should have been either direct or through a single intermediate station only. In the judgment of the best experts, however, the shorter stages were preferable on all grounds, and especially on those of reliability and cheapness; although the stations contemplated will be able to communicate direct between England and Australia for an average of two hours daily, and between England and India for a longer period. The second point of criticism was that the stations would be State-owned. It was urged that the scheme should have been left to private enterprise, which was so successful in establishing cable communication. But there was a very important point of difference. Owing to the comparatively few wave-lengths available for long-distance wireless communication, and the mutual interference between stations, the Imperial scheme, whoever owned it, had to be a practical monopoly; and it was clearly preferable that a monopoly should be in the hands of the State. This did not apply to cables, which did not interfere physically with one another.

This Imperial scheme was now being planned by a commission of experts, who were expecting to complete their work next month. The work of construction would then be pressed on by the Postmaster-General with all possible speed, with the object of providing the Empire as soon as may be with a system of wireless communication which, like its cable system, would be the best in the world.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

Mr. Hilton Young (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), in a written reply to Major Barnes, on October 25th, said: The total amount to be credited to Germany by the Reparations Commissions, including cash payments, deliveries in kind, cessations of State property, etc., up to September 30th, may be approximately estimated at £400,000,000. The amount advanced to Germany for the provision of food, etc., under the Spa Coal Deliveries Agreement, is about £28,000,000, and the cost of the Armies of Occupation, excluding about £67,000,000 for the American Army of Occupation, is about £144,000,000. (For convenience, fifteen gold marks are taken as equal to one pound.) The amount credited to Germany consists partly of the value of non-liquid assets—State property in Danzig and Poland for which no payment has yet been received. In so far as the balance of the amount credited is available for distribution it will be allocated between the Allied Governments entitled to reparation in the percentages agreed upon in the Spa Agreement, subject to the provisions of that agreement and of the Schedule of Payments, including those dealing with the Belgian Priority and the Belgian War Debt. The arrangements required to give effect to this allocation were discussed by the Allied Finance Ministers in Paris in August last, but as the French Government has not yet ratified the agreement then signed, I am not in a position to make any further statement on the subject.

Mr. Hilton Young, in reply to a further question by Major Barnes, writes that the receipts under the German Reparation (Recovery) Act, 1921, up to and including the 22nd inst., amount to £1,330,677.

London news dated November 8th stated that winter had arrived with surprising suddenness, following the heat wave in October. Severe frost and heavy snowfalls were experienced throughout the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Wight, where the snow was suspended in Gloucestershire, where the snow was five inches deep. Snow ploughs had been used to clear the streets in a number of Welsh Border towns and docks of ships had been buried in the mountains in North Wales.

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JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

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15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
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"BURBERRY" COAT

FOR

\$80.00

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MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

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KIRKCALDY, SCOTLAND

RICE MILLING

MACHINERY

The largest and
most widelyexperienced makers
in the world.

Sole Agents in South China:

DODWELL & CO., HONGKONG.

THE RECENT DEVASTATION OF YING TAI. THE HOMELESS.

We have received the following from a correspondent at Yangtze:—

An appeal has come from the officials and the gentry of Yingtai in behalf of her homeless people.

About one month ago, there was a fire resulting in the destruction of almost the entire city. The part left standing is estimated as low as from one-tenth to three-tenths.

We are grateful for five tons of food from Hongkong and for several thousand dollars given by the Governor of Kwangtung Province. This has given relief to the people until now, but unless much more is done and done quickly, there is certain and intense suffering ahead.

To us who live here and who have seen with our eyes this sad destruction, but to whom it "came not nigh," there comes a longing to help.

Thousands have no homes save the ruins of their former homes to which they have returned and where they are now living within tumbling walls, over which they have thrown grass roofs. As might be expected, several deaths have occurred, the result of collapsing walls. The altitude of Yingtai is higher, and the north wind blows colder in winter, than at the coast or even than it does in Canton. It is not for food, but that these people may have shelter from cold and storm before the coldest weather and the rainy season come, that this appeal is made.

Contributions may be sent in care of the American Baptist Mission, Yingtai, or to Dr. J. R. Saunders, Tungshan, Canton.

ADVENTURES OF A LIBRARY.

WHEN THE MORRISON COLLECTION WAS TAKEN TO JAPAN.

It was generally known that the late Dr. G. E. Morrison, the Times correspondent at Peking, had collected the most complete known library of books relating to China. This library also contained many rare manuscripts. It was sold by Dr. Morrison to the house of Mitsui in Japan.

The Mitsui—the Rothschilds of the Far East—were proposing to establish a seat of Oriental study, and desired the library for this purpose. All this is a matter of common knowledge, but what happened to the library between the books leaving Dr. Morrison's house in Peking and their arrival at Tokio is not generally known and reads somewhat like a romance, says the *Manchester Guardian*.

These priceless volumes were packed by the Japanese agents of the purchaser in ordinary packing cases and made the journey safely through the Yellow Sea and were successfully landed at the Japanese port of arrival. The cases were then put into the ordinary warehouses of the port. It is now that the strange thing happened.

This Japanese port was suddenly visited without warning by a tidal wave of a force and dimension that was unprecedented, and the whole of the warehouses were flooded and the entire library drenched in sea-water. It seemed that the damage to the priceless collection of books must be irreparable. The house of Mitsui, however, has resources; every scrap of blotting-paper in Japan was secured, and literally thousands of hands were set to work interleaving every damaged page with blotting-paper. The entire approach to this particular port was blocked with wonderful books being dried—like Bombay ducks—in the sun. The damage, of course, was heavy, but from the literary standpoint the library was saved.

WAR PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

50,000 STILL THERE.

It comes as something of a shock to be told that at the present moment, nearly three years after the armistice, 50,000 prisoners of war are still languishing in Siberia. They are mainly Germans, Austro-Hungarians, Turks, and Bulgarians who were captured by the Russian forces from 1914 to the end of 1917. The number of prisoners taken by Russia in this period was approximately 5,450,000. Of this total many died in captivity, and many more escaped when the Russian revolution occurred, but 50,000 still remain in Siberia, unable, through lack of funds, to return home. Suggestions have been made that the means of repatriating these unfortunate should be provided by the Allies, on the ground that Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria have no money to spare for the purpose. But even were this practicable it does not appear that the Russian Government is at all anxious to assist in the work. The only feasible method of repatriating such a large number of men would be to concentrate them at the nearest port, which in this case is Vladivostok, and thence to bring them away by sea.

But this could not be done without the co-operation of the Bolshevik authorities, who are said to be unwilling to part with those of the war prisoners who are skilled craftsmen and have in some cases taken Russian wives. Nor is it altogether certain that the majority of the exiles are anxious to return to their homes. Their alleged miseries are undoubtedly being exploited for propaganda purposes by the pro-Bolshevik elements at home and abroad, and it would be necessary to have a far more trustworthy statement of the case than has yet appeared before concerted action could be taken for their relief. The cost of transporting each man from Vladivostok to Europe is estimated at £20. The total sum, though far from trivial, would doubtless be readily subscribed if an appeal were made to the charitable of Europe and America, but before any such step can be taken it is desirable to have a full and unbiased statement of the facts, and this we are not likely to get either from the Soviet authorities, or their sympathizers abroad. *Naval and Military Record.*

THE PEKING BANKS. CHANG TSO-LIN'S DEMANDS.

PEKING, November 24th.

No settlement of the controversy between General Chang Tso-lin and the Peking Banks, regarding the terms on which his \$3,000,000 would be handed over, is yet reported. General Chang is said to be adhering to the conditions he laid down before these funds reached Peking.

The publication of these terms raised considerable discussion in Chinese and foreign circles, and while it is admitted that the dramatic measure he suggested regarding the Note Issue Department might have a salutary effect in the future, it is pointed out that no Government could promise compliance with such a suggestion. Moreover, it is pointed out that the conditions of the two banks is due rather to the exactions of Tengtien on their silver supply than to an over issue of notes.

In Chinese banking circles it is stated that the Bank of China has been in the habit of giving \$1,000,000 credit to other Chinese banks which deposited with it \$500,000, in specie and a similar amount in bonds and that several of these banks have now agreed to redeem their bonds by payment of silver. It is expected that about \$3,000,000 will be received in this way.

Other parts are coming to the assistance of the Peking banks. Hankow has sent \$300,000 each to the Banks of China and Communications. The expected contribution from Shanghai is not yet reported.

The run on the banks continued to-day with scarcely any change.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED AT HARBIN.

HARBIN, November 26th.

The run on the Chinese banks has ceased. The amount of notes redeemed to-day was only a fraction of that being paid recently. There has been a decidedly better tone during the last few days and it is believed that specie reinforcements have been received which will enable the banks, if necessary, to be in a position to cash all the notes in circulation this week. The bankers have the utmost confidence in the situation and believed that it will shortly become normal. The Tsingtao has issued a reassuring notice.

RUN ON BANKS ENDED.

PEKING, November 24th.

General Tien Chung-yu has dispatched a circular telegram to the other provinces announcing that the run on the Banks of China and Communications in Shantung has ended. *Reuter.*

JAPAN EAGER FOR SCHOOLS. ¥340,000,000 OF PUBLIC MONEY SPENT ON EDUCATION.

Speaking at a mass-meeting of the Seiyukai Party at Fukuoka recently with regard to educational expenditure, Mr. Nakamura, Minister of Education, stated in the main as follows:—

The total sum of Japan's educational expenses amounts to ¥340,000,000, of which ¥100,000,000 is defrayed by the national treasury and ¥240,000,000 by urban prefectures, local prefectures, districts, cities, towns and villages, showing an increase of more than ¥90,000,000 compared with the 5th Year of Taisho (1916).

This fact indicates how eagerly the Japanese people are now striving to promote national education, which is a positive, pacific policy.

The radical increase in educational expenditure has resulted in the need of subsidies to meet the demand for elementary education. In order to find the necessary money, there is no way but either to curtail administrative expenses or increase taxation. At any rate, for the promotion of education it is to be hoped that the people will render as much assistance as possible. *—Eastern News Agency.*

JAPAN'S ASPIRATION.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lloyd George, the Japanese Ambassador was the principal guest at the Colchester Oyster Feast which was held on October 20th. Acknowledging the toast of his health, Baron Hayashi made a brief reference to the Washington Conference and to the attitude of the Japanese delegation.

Since we entered the family of nations (his Excellency remarked) we owe a great deal to the assistance we have received not only from England but from America. Take one example out of many—our war with Russia. We had to fight for our existence. We were menaced by the most military power in the world and we were obliged to fight it. This struggle would have been impossible without the assistance of Great Britain and America. (Heard, heard.) Now, after the late Great War we all need peace. (Heard, heard.) You have to economize in your national expenditure. You have to feed millions of your unemployed, you have to find out new markets; you have to restore order in those countries where economic conditions are disturbed. We all know we are going to meet in Washington. I think and believe the Japanese delegates are going there with a deep sense of what we owe to the English-speaking nations—England and America. We are going there with a deep moral sense that a certain common understanding must be found in order that we may live in peace. If we all go there with that feeling, I think the success of the Washington Conference will be assured. (Cheers.)

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE. BRITISH INTERESTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEW WORK.

Further information is now available as to the competitive design and tender for this work, which was awarded to a Belgian combination made up of the Societe d'Etudes et de Construction, the Societe Belge du Chemin de fer en Chine, and the Compagnie Generale du Chemin de fer et de Tramways en Chine. Of these companies the two latter are well known in China; for purpose of the Bridge the first-mentioned is the active member, and the work of preparing the design and estimates was in its hands.

The Societe d'Etudes et de Construction was formerly known as the Societe Anglo-Belge de Construction and is a subsidiary combination between Messrs. S. Pearson & Son (Contracting Department), Limited, of London, the well-known Constructors for Public Works and the Compagnie Belge de Chemins de fer et d'Entreprises de Brussels, (formerly Compagnie Generale du Chemin de fer Secondaires) a well-known firm in Railway Engineering.

Two designs and tenders were prepared in mutual consultation, one by each of the above firms; that of the larger spans by the Compagnie Secondaires known as "A" design, and a more economic design with more moderate spans known as "B" design by Messrs. Pearson's. It is to the latter design that the first place has been awarded.

The Consulting Engineers for the projects sent in by the combination were Sir Ernest Moir, Bart., of Forth Bridge renown, M. Clavier, Grand Cordon de l'Ordre de Double Dragon de Chine, who built the existing bridge over the Yellow River, and Mr. T. J. Bourne, C.B.E., who for over 30 years has been associated with Chinese Railways, who built the Hui Bridge at Peng Fu, and was in charge of the designs for Messrs. Pearson. The firm of Pearson is known to the Chinese as the Tsing Chung Shau.

It will be of interest to our English readers to know that British interests are associated with this new and important work.

NOT A LOTTERY.

PRIZES AT THE MANILA
CARNIVAL.The *Manila Times* says:—The sale of coupon "bonds" for the furtherance of a plan to provide in advance the funds necessary to carry out the ambitious plans of the Carnival Association to stage a festival of greater brilliance and magnitude than ever before attempted here, will be announced within a day or two. The plan has the official approval of the city fiscal, whose opinion rendered on Wednesday is considered by the highest legal authorities of the insular government.

Director General Arango-Luz has been working out the details of the scheme for some time past. Briefly stated it provides for the sale of numbered bonds of coupons, of which consist of tickets of admission to the carnival. Twenty-five coupons at a unit value of 30 centavos, fix the price of the bond, which is P.5. At the close of the Carnival a drawing is to be held, those holding winning numbers being entitled to prizes ranging from a capital prize of P.10,000 and a secondary prize of P.5,000 down through a series of lesser amounts the total aggregating P.25,000. While the amounts have not yet been decided upon, and must in the final decision depend upon the total amount expected to be realized from the sale of the bonds, it is the unofficial opinion of the carnival executive committee that the above mentioned amounts will be justified.

In his opinion regarding the proposed plan Fiscal Torres states that the proposal is not only in strict accord with the laws of the Philippine Islands, as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the case of the insular government versus Walter E. Olsen & Co., but is in fact beneficial in its effects in that it provides for the distribution of a share of the proceeds to the general public. It may not in any sense, says the fiscal's opinion, be construed as a lottery.

CEYLON COUNCIL REFORM.

A mass meeting of Malays was held in Ceylon recently for the purpose of moving a resolution requesting Government that they be given a seat in the Legislative Council.

The following resolution was carried:—That the time and occasion has arrived when the most loyal of His Majesty's subjects, should be granted a seat in the Legislature of the country to protect their interests.

A Representative Committee was elected to take the necessary steps with regard to the resolution.

SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC IN SHANGHAI.

RUSH FOR VACCINATION.

The *N. C. Daily News*, of the 3rd inst., says:—Inquiries yesterday elicited the reassuring information that, although small-pox is prevalent in Shanghai the Municipal Health Office has got the epidemic well in hand. There have, unfortunately, been quite a large number of cases recorded during the past few days and the mortality, while not heavy, has been sufficient to inspire the heads of firms to see to the vaccination of their staff. The example set by the men-of-war in port on Wednesday to have everyone from the captain to the scullery boy vaccinated is being followed to a certain extent by the local police, members of the force who have not been vaccinated within the past three years being now called upon to undergo the ordeal.

THE GAMBLING IN PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

140 IN SHANGHAI.

A contributor to the *N. C. Daily News* begins a long article on this subject with the following paragraphs:—

After learning what speculation in rubber and rubbers cost, the Chinese of Shanghai are now engaged upon a new and perhaps more dangerous pastime, namely, speculation in the securities of stock and produce exchanges. As one reads an occasional editorial on the subject in a foreign newspaper one smiles and thinks that the day of reckoning will soon come, but too few indeed realize that, to date, 140 stock and produce exchanges have been organized in this city and that the figures given by 98 of these indicate that \$169,500,000 have been invested in them. No figures are given for the remaining 42, but the average for the 98 shows that \$1,725,000 have gone into each exchange.

A perusal of the bulletins of the Government Bureau of Economic Information shows that almost all commodities have had stock and produce exchanges organized in their name. Among them are rice, gold, miscellaneous cereals, flour, cotton, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, metals and hardware, grasscloth, oil, flax, fur, skins, eggs, sugar, fish, coal, beans, silver, bran, bean cakes, candles, soap, paints, bolts, iron, tea, dried coconuts, liquor, tobacco, tin foil, leather, etc. Exchanges have been organized not only in Shanghai, but also in Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Peking, Harbin, Soochow, Hangchow, Canton, Nanchang, Kiangchow, Kinsin, Nanking, Nantungchow, Sungkiang, Ningpo and many smaller cities.

The number is growing constantly and indications are that some will be organized in every city in China, unless the crash comes sooner than everyone expects, even sooner than the organizers of exchanges admit.

SHANGHAI DOCKS.

In the very interesting speech which Major-General Black delivered before the Pan-Pacific Association on the requirements of Shanghai's harbour, he would seem to have done rather less than justice to what is actually being done to serve ships. In speaking of the delays caused to big vessels by the shallowness of water at low tide on the Fairy Flats he said:—

A ship only pays when it moves, and a delay of one or two days at Shanghai might mean a loss of between \$5,000 to \$10,000. These delays to-day are estimated as actually costing Shanghai trade from Tls. 500,000 to a million taels, which is a very heavy tax. He went on to describe lack of wharfage and godown space, and Shanghai's trade. Shanghai can give no wharf space, and cargo is left in the open, while ships have to unload in mid-stream.

No one denies the need of greater facilities for entering Shanghai at all tides. Why, else, the Commission? But the suggestion that wharf and dock companies are all behind the times is not quite accurate. At the last annual meeting of the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., the chairman described how the Company are spending over a million taels on improvement. The Tokio wharves are being enlarged and better ones are building and graving enormously at Pootung. Nor are other companies idle. There is every prospect that when the Harbour Commission's recommendations are carried into effect, the dock and wharf companies will be ready for the extra demand. *N. C. Daily News.*

RUBBER SHARES.

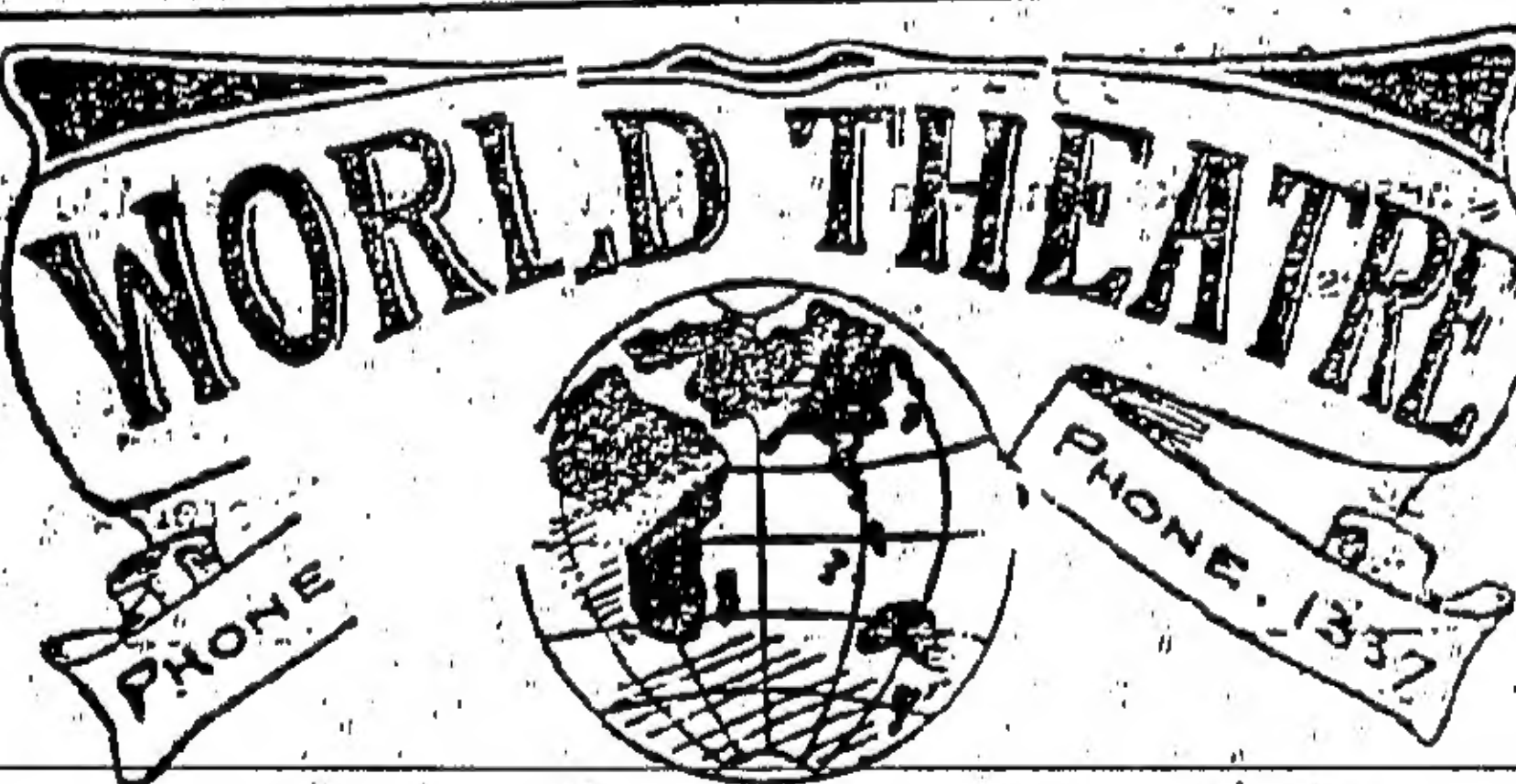
The latest share lists from Singapore report rubber shares to be in strong demand.

The following buying quotations are given in Messrs. Fraser & Co.'s report dated December 1st:—Ayer Hitmas \$9.75, Perak \$1.85, Perak River Valleys \$1.15, Kampans \$2.25, Malakoff \$3.50, Batang Benar \$2, Kedah \$2.55, Temerloh \$7, Bessets \$1.02, Alor Gajah \$1.75, Jimah \$1.40, Ulu Benuts \$2, Jambou \$1.20, Sendais \$4.50, Pajamas \$0.75, Nyalas \$5.20, Teluk Anson \$6.50.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERED BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATION COMMANDANT.

PARADES.

Infantry Drill will take place on Monday, Dec. 12th, at Volunteer Headquarters and Kowloon Docks on Friday, December 16th, at 5.30 p.m., for trained men and recruits.
Dress: Plain clothes.PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.
The following promotions and appointments will take effect from this date.Mounted Infantry Section.
No. 27 Corporal H. B. L. Dowbiggin to be Sergeant.
No. 257 Lance-Corporal J. Bartholomew to be Corporal.
No. 339 Private H. G. Macnamara to be Lance-Corporal.GADGET COMPANY.
The Company will parade at Headquarters on Monday, December 12th, at 5.30 p.m.
Dress: Drill order with carbines.G. F. E. BARNES, Bt. Major,
Adjutant, H.K.V.D.O.
Hongkong, December 9th, 1921.

Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace

Friday, 9th to Monday, 12th.
5.15 p.m. (except Sunday) & 9.15 p.m.

OLIVE THOMAS

A Triangle Special

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"LOVE'S PRISONER"

Olive Thomas, Dainty Film Star, Plays Dual Role in
Exciting Photoplay. Telling Crook Drama Provides
Plot to Mystify and Entertain.

2.30 & 7.15 p.m. performances

5th & 6th Episodes of "THE DRAGON'S NET".

Featuring Marie Walcamp.

Booking at Messrs. MEHTA & Co.

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20,000 DOCTORS
are recommending

PLASMON
ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because

It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL
the constituents able to support Life.

TAI KOK TSUI STABBING AFFRAY.

A 40 CENT QUARREL.

In answer to two charges of stealing a jacket and of wounding a Chinese in order to evade arrest, an earth coolie told Mr. Wood at the Magistracy, yesterday, that he did not steal the jacket and that he used the dagger as a means of self defence.

Dr. Yapp, of the Kwong Wah hospital, informed the Court that the complainant had been in hospital since the 1st December, suffering from a wound two inches deep in the left side of his back. No vital organs had been touched but the thrust was quite close to the left lung. The man was recovering rapidly and he would not suffer any permanent injury.

The complainant, also an earth coolie, gave evidence and being in a weak state had to be assisted into the witness-box where he was allowed to sit. He told the Magistrate that on the morning of the 1st inst. whilst on his way from a match in Tai Kok Tsui to his work at the Wing Ching Work shed, he heard the cry of "robber." He saw a man running away from his match, chased by a fooki. The man was caught and struggled violently, first wounding the witness in the wrist and then stabbing him in the left side. Breaking away, the man made for the open country past the Police Station where he was caught by a Chinese policeman.

Asked if he wished to question the witness, the defendant said the tale was invented. On the 1st December the man in the box asked for 40 cents. Defendant refused to lend him the money, and, being annoyed, another man and the complainant attacked him. "They beat me," he said, "until I had pains all over my body, and I was compelled to use the dagger in self-defence."

Giving evidence as to the man's arrest, a Chinese constable said that on being caught, the defendant told him that the man chased him in order to assault him. No conclusive evidence as to the stealing of the jacket was offered though it was stated by the matched fooki that he saw the defendant take the coat. This statement was not corroborated.

The Magistrate: So far as stealing the coat is concerned you are discharged. I am amending the second charge. The original charge was that you wounded this man in order to escape lawful arrest. I believe your story that it was the result of a quarrel. I am not satisfied that you were justified in using a knife. You are now charged with wounding this man unlawfully. What do you want to say?

Defendant: I have nothing more to say except that the quarrel arose over the 40 cents which he wanted to borrow from me.

The Magistrate: But why did you stab him?—Two of them attacked me and hurt me so much that I brought out a dagger.

Inspector Pitt pointed out that there were no marks of violence on the defendant.

In reply to this the defendant said: The injuries are internal rather than external.

The man was sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

CASES AT THE MARINE COURT.

At the Marine Court, before Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N.R., yesterday, the licensee of a motor boat was summoned for approaching within 30 yards of the *Golden State*, an infected vessel, without having first obtained written permission. Lance-Sergeant A. M. Carey said that he saw the motor boat *Wo Fat* go alongside the *Golden State* at 7.30 a.m. on Tuesday while she was lying at the quarantine anchorage. He steamed across and called the defendant's boat alongside. Defendant had three passengers on board. The defendant's boat did not go alongside the gangway but hooked only to a porthole for about two minutes. He did not think there was any communication with passengers on board.

Defendant said he was going to the steamer, but when he saw the quarantine flag he did not go alongside. The police then called him.

The charge was found proved, and a fine of \$10, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour, was imposed.

On the master of a passenger boat the same penalty was inflicted for going alongside the *Kwai Yang* before she had been examined by police officers.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. 1st XI. v. NAVY.

The following have been selected to represent the home club in this match at Kowloon, to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—J. P. Robinson, J. Stalker, Capt. S. G. Spinks, C. J. Stapleton, F. G. Thompson, D. M. Goodall, L. A. G. Macdonald, R. E. Lindsell, C. Dancer, E. L. Bragg and A. N. Other.

K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. POLICE R.C. 2nd XI.

In this match at Happy Valley this afternoon, the Kowloon eleven will be composed of:—A. O. Brown, L. J. Blackburn, H. Overy, E. J. Edwards, E. F. Spinks, F. Evelyn, W. S. Drake, A. Leach, S. T. Jones, L. E. S. Hodge, and F. E. Lawrence.

I.R.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in their league match against the R.G.A. at Happy Valley to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—A. el Arculli, A. H. Rumjahn, M. H. Abbas, S. H. Ismail, D. Rumjahn, S. D. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, J. S. Currie, O. Ismail, S. A. H. Ismail and F. M. el Arculli.

I.R.C. 2nd XI. v. C.R.C.

The following will represent the Indian Recreation Club in a League match against the Chinese Recreation Club to-day, on the Indian Recreation Club's ground at 2 p.m. sharp:—E. Ali Moosdeen (capt.), A. H. Madar, N. B. Kitchell, O. A. Ramjahn, R. Nazaria, S. Abbas, V. A. Wahab, A. K. Minu, E. Moosdeen, M. Sadick and I. S. Hassan. Reserves: A. A. Samy and A. Razack.

C.S.C.C. v. CRAIGENGOWER C.C.

The following will represent the C.S.C.C. in the League match on Craigengower ground at 2.15 p.m. to-day:—G. R. Sayer (capt.), E. B. Reed, E. W. Hamilton, H. E. Strange, W. H. Edmonds, F. J. Ling, R. C. Wicheell, E. C. Fincher, F. J. de laume, E. E. Dunkley and A. E. Wood. The following will represent the Craigengower C.C.:—B. W. Bradbury (capt.), U. Omar, S. Jex, R. Bass, J. Wilson, E. W. Major, L. Lammert, J. Bryant, A. Faltysdad, Y. Abaq and D. Marjah.

C.R.C. 2nd XI. v. I.R.C. 2nd XI.

The following will represent the C.R.C. 2nd XI. in a League match against the I.R.C. 2nd XI. on their ground to-day at 2.15 p.m.:—Yew Man Hon (capt.), Wong Po Keung, Wong Sik Chung, Lai Kuen, Wong Sik To, C. F. Lee, Cheung King Kiu, Woo Pak Fook, H. Chan, D. Chan and Chan Wing Cheung.

C.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

The following will represent the C.R.C. in a friendly match with the H.K.C.C. on the latter's ground to-day:—Wei Wing Lok, C. Choa, Geo. Lee, Lo Man Pan, G. A. V. Hall, Ho Wing Kin, H. Ching, J. Wong, A. J. Kew, W. Gittins and J. D. Knight.

FOOTBALL.

The following matches are arranged for to-day.

CHARITY MATCH, 4 P.M.

Hongkong Club v. South China, Club ground. Referee: Mr. Jones.

(This match will also count as a League match.)

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

Division I. Kick-off at 4 p.m.

H.M.S. *Tamar* v. R.G.A., Navy "B" ground. Referee: Mr. Cheesley.

Wiltshires v. H.M.S. *Ambrose*, Sookun-poo ground. Referee: Mr. Holland.

Kowloon v. Hongkong Police, Kowloon ground. Referee: Mr. Williams.

Division II. Kick-off at 2.30 p.m.

Club Reserves v. South China "A" Club ground. Referee: Mr. Austin.

Wiltshires v. Kowloon Reserves, Sookun-poo ground. Referee: Mr. Angus.

Punjab v. R.G.A. Reserves, Railway ground, Kowloon. Referee: Mr. Moore.

South China "B" v. University, South China ground. Referee: Mr. Sayer.

Hongkong Club v. Garrison, Club ground, 2.30 p.m.

The South China A.A., with the permission of the H.K.F.A., are arranging a Charity match on the Club ground (by kind permission of the H.K.F.C.) in aid of Yingtak folk who suffered through the disastrous fire recently at that place. The League match arranged to take place on the South China ground has been transferred to the Club ground and should attract a large crowd of Chinese who are willing to assist the fund.

The game should be worth watching for the Chinese, as they are putting out their strongest side for this match, and a fast game should end in a win for the Chinese. The Club although not fully represented are turning out a good side and will give the Chinese a good game. MacTavish is not expected out this week, and his place will be filled by Goldenberg who played good football for the Club last season. Railton is still on the injured list.

The match between the Services on the Navy "B" ground should be the attraction in the League this week. Both teams had good wins last week, the R.G.A. covering themselves by beating the then League leaders. They are up against the League leaders again this week, as the *Tamar* by their win against the Club displaced the *Curlew* at the head of the table, having the better goal average. The *Tamar* play the stronger game and should maintain their position at the top by winning this match by a small margin. (Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOTOR BUSES & RICKSHAS AT KOWLOON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] Sir,—As the new service of motor-

omnibuses in Kowloon has been inaugurated with such a flourish of trumpets, I should like to call attention to one little idiosyncrasy of the drivers of these omnibuses, which has a rather unpleasant effect upon the public. That is their custom of deliberately cutting across the fronts of rickshas and nearly throwing the occupants into the road. Probably some feeling has arisen between the bus drivers and the rickshaw coolies, but that has nothing whatever to do with the occupants of the rickshas. Only this afternoon my wife complained to me that she had been nearly upset by this behaviour, and, sure enough, as I rode home to-night the very first motor-bus that overtook us played exactly the same trick on me. How the rickshaw coolie avoided a collision is a mystery. Personally, if there is any repetition of this conduct I intend to prosecute at once, and I hope every other resident in Kowloon will follow my example. I enclose my card and remain, Yours faithfully, LEX.

December 8th, 1921.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."] Sir,—Do get your correspondent

"Member Only" to write another of his amusing letters about dumb animals. His description of the poor beasts "silently suffering on their way to slaughter in order to provide us with food," is surely one of the most exquisitely funny things that has ever been written. Evidently a keen lover of animals "Member Only"! Could be not in a second letter, sir, tell us whether he loves them most—hot or cold—roast or boiled?—I am, sir, Yours faithfully, ENQUIRE.

Another good game between Service teams should be seen at Sookunpoo where the Wiltshires receive the *Tahar*. The soldiers are playing much the better game just now and should take the points, thereby improving their position in the League.

Kowloon and Police meet on the Kowloon ground at Happy Valley and the game should end in a draw. It is expected that J. Clark will turn out for the Police and improve the defence of last week. Swan was out of form in the Police goal against the Wiltshires last week and was beaten on five occasions. Doggell of the R.G.A. will be included in the Kowloon side this week. Pascoe being dropped.

In the junior division the R.G.A. Reserves visit Funjabis on the Railway ground at Kowloon and should secure the points. They treated the Club Reserves too lightly last week and shared the points.

Wiltshires should defeat Kowloon second team at Sookunpoo.

The Club Reserves and South China "A" will probably play on a neutral ground as the Rugby section is advertised to meet a Garrison side on the Club ground at 2.30 the same time as the junior matches are due to start. Should the match be played South China should win.

The University should find the going easy with the Chinese "B" team and win by a big margin.

The absence of the *Curlew* from port for a lengthened period will again upset the smooth running of the League, for on her return she will have to pick up about six matches and this will cause a congestion of the end of the season.

CLUB RES. v. SOUTH CHINA "A"

The following will represent the Club Reserves in their match versus South China "A" to-day at 2.30 p.m., on Club ground:—R. Hutchison, J. Israel and J. MacDonald; R. Duncan, O. Stutz and G. Angus; V. Hast, W. Hyde, A. Mair, D. Banner and P. Beesley. Reserves: S. Garrod and S. Ogilvie.

KOWLOON 1ST XI. v. POLICE.

In this match on the Kowloon ground to-day at 4 p.m., the home Club will be represented by Crocker, Morrison and Oswald; Coupland, Weyman (capt.) and McKelvie; Roberts, Doggerall, Townsend, A. Duncan and Coombs. Reserves: Pascoe and Millard.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. GARRISON XV.

The following have been selected to represent the Club to-day (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m. at Happy Valley:—W. Keegan, D. Logan, A. M. D. Wallace, S. J. Jordan and A. C. Simpson; A. N. O'Neil and W. Exell; G. G. N. Tinson, H. A. Mabey, H. C. Macnamara, H. Day, J. W. Brown, C. J. Cooper, A. G. Lamplugh and W. Andrews.

HONGKONG WOMEN'S GUILD. AND MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

The total proceeds of the recent Bazaar and of entertainments held during the year amount to \$18,423.38. This sum has been allocated by the Committee as follows:—

HOME CHARITIES.	
Hongkong Cot at M.C.L. Home, Ottershaw, Surrey	\$ 2,500.00
Trafalgar Home for Orphans, Portsmouth	1,250.00
Merchant Service Guild Fund for Widows and Orphans	1,250.00
The Royal Soldiers' Daughters Home, Hampstead	1,250.00
The Orphan Homes of Scotland (Quarrier's)	750.00
Officers' Families Fund	500.00
Evelina Hospital for Children, Southwark, S.E.	1,500.00
The Children's Ward of the London Hospital	1,500.00
Total	\$10,500.00
LOCAL CHARITIES.	
French Convent	100.00
Italian Convent	350.00
Nethersole Hospital	800.00
London Mission Training School	200.00
Baxter Mission Day Schools	400.00
Village School Fund (Miss Pitts)	600.00
Fairlie School (C.M.S.), Bonham Road	400.00
C.M.S. Victoria Home and Orphanage (Miss Storr)	1,000.00
Blind Home, Kowloon (\$1,000 special donation for building fund)	2,000.00
Total	\$ 5,850.00
Grand Total	16,350.00
Balance in hand	78.38
	\$16,428.38

Lady STRASS,
President.
Mrs. R. B. YOUNG,
Hon. Secretary.
Lady STUART-TAYLOR,
Hon. Treasurer.

FOUR FIRES IN ONE NIGHT.

BRIGADE'S BUSY TIME.

The Fire Brigade received a call at 10.30 o'clock on Thursday night to Aberdeen and got out there in what must have been record time—12 minutes. A house was found to be on fire at No. 13, Wunam Road and as it was too late to save the place attention was directed to the adjoining houses. No. 12 was damaged before the flames could be got under. The cause of the outbreak is unknown and no insurance had been effected.

It was not until after 1 a.m., that the Brigade could return to Victoria and at seven minutes past two, a.m., another call was received. This time the fire was at 10, Des Vaux Road West, a four storey building. The outbreak occurred on the second floor and before the fire was extinguished the whole house was burnt out and the top floor of No. 8, next door, was also damaged. Most of the loss is covered by insurance.

The Kowloon Brigade had a call to a blacksmith's matched in Samshui but the flames were extinguished by the force at the local police station, near by and the place was saved from destruction—a remarkable achievement considering its combustible character.

The Stanley police had to cope with an extensive grass fire the same night. Several trees were destroyed.

EUROPEAN ROBBED.

A house boy, formerly employed by Mr. McTavish, at No. 23, Dock Terrace, was charged yesterday morning at the Magistracy before Mr. B. E. Lindsell with the theft of a brown leather suitcase, a tweed overcoat, two waterproofs, a tennis racket and a pair of gold cuff-links.

The evidence showed that on the afternoon of the 6th, Mr. McTavish's present house boy saw the defendant riding in a ricksha with a brown suitcase near the Kowloon Railway bridge. Being suspicious, the boy reported the case to his master. The matter was reported to the Police and after some difficulty the defendant was traced to a restaurant in Yau-mati.

None of the missing articles have been recovered.

The defendant suggested that it was a case of mistaken identity, but Mr. Lindsell decided otherwise and sent the man to prison for three months with hard labour.

A MATRIMONIAL TANGLE AT SINGAPORE.

On the complaint of Mr. F. Dowdeswell, an Architect in Government Service, Mr. F. B. Smyth, an assistant in a local insurance society, was arrested on a warrant for enticing away complainant's wife Mrs. Jean Dowdeswell, and produced in the Third Court at Singapore last week. Accused was remanded a week on a bail of \$1,000.

SHOP EARLY TO OBTAIN THE BEST SELECTION

CHOICE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

—IN—
GREAT VARIETY.
AT
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

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WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS,

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW MUSIC

JUST ARRIVED

MY CAROLINA ROSE	WALTZ	SUNNY TENNESSEE	FOX-TROT
HAWAIIAN CHIMES	"	I WANT MY MAMMY	"
SAY YOU'LL BE MINE	"	YOO-HOO	"
O-H-I-O	ONE-STEP	NOBODY'S BABY	"
SUNSHINE	"	MOLLY ON A TROLLEY	"

AT

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 3148

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

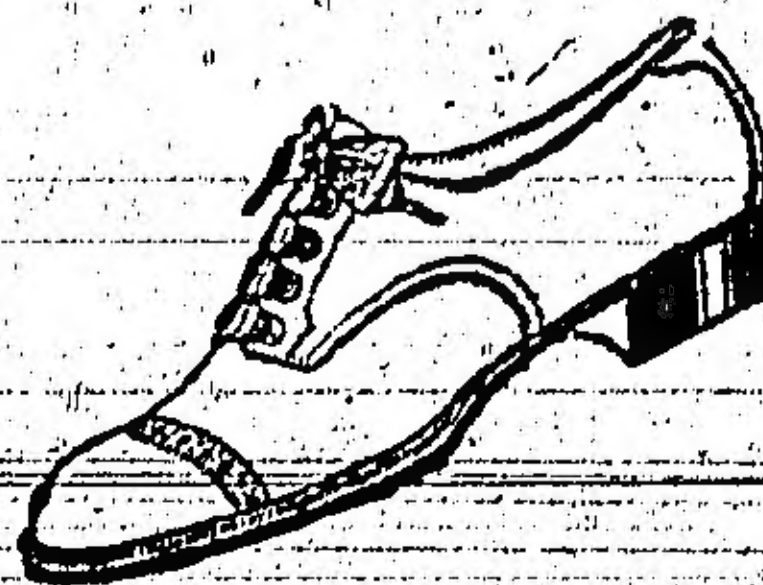
Keltic

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR MEN

THE SECRET OF Keltic SUCCESS:—

"Keltic's" are made in Britain to fit the British foot to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

LEUTENANT COMMANDER T. T. LAURENSEN, D.S.O., R.N.R. (Extra Master) has been appointed ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the China Coast Officers' Guild.
W. E. KIRBY, Secretary.
[1889]

GOLF

LADIES' SECTION.

TUESDAY, the 27th, December, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the qualifying round for the CAPTAIN'S CUP will be played on THURSDAY, 29th.
BY ORDER.
[1886]

MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

ALL MEMBERS OF BOTH GUILDS are requested to attend a COMBINED MEETING to be held at the Guild's Office, Sailors Home, West Point, HONGKONG, on MONDAY, 12th December 1921, at 5 p.m. Sharp.
W. J. STOKES, Branch Secretary M.E.G.C. and for W. E. KIRBY, Secretary, C.C.O.G.
[1885]

KOMOR & KOMOR.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

(Entrance: ground floor near the Lift)

HAVE the honour to announce to their Customers that they are showing from MONDAY, the 12th DECEMBER.

THE LATEST MODELS.

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

In Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Blouses etc. Your inspection is cordially invited.
[1885]

MADAME LOTTIE GORDON'S

AFTERNOON XMAS

CONCERT.

For the Xmas Gift for the Blind Home, Pokfulam, Home and Home for the Blind, Aged, Kowloon.

THURSDAY next, DECEMBER 15th 5.30 p.m.

CITY HALL

(Upstairs)

Booking opens WEDNESDAY next at Montreux's.

A GREAT PROGRAMME.

Make the Blind and the Aged happy at Xmas time by coming.
[1887]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FANLING.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.—Open to Members and Subscribers whose Club Handicap was 9 or over on the 12th October 1921. To be played on Old Course, Match Play (without handicap). Entry lists will be found at the Club House and the Hongkong Club. Lists will close on the 18th December.

XMAS HOLIDAYS.—It is proposed to hold the following Competitions during the holidays:—

December 24th.—27th. Bogey pool, Men's Old Course.

December 26th.—27th. Men's Medal Competition, handicap, Old Course.

December 27th.—28th. Mixed Fourfours, New Course.

December 27th.—28th. Men's Tombstone Competition, Old Course.

December 27th.—28th. Ladies' and Men's Driving Approaching and Putting.

L. S. GREENHILL, (Hon. General Secretary).
[1881]

SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING

CO., LTD.

DIVIDED ON ORDINARY SHARES

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received from London, The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 2½ per Share, free of Tax, payable on the 15th January 1922 against Coupon No. 28.

FOR THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.S.) LTD.
(Sgd.) N. L. WATSON.
[1883]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION

NEXT TOURNAMENT:

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, December 17th at 9.15 p.m.

BOOKING at Montreux's WEDNESDAY, 14th, Members only on production. Current Membership Cards.

General Public, THURSDAY, 15th to SATURDAY, 17th.

Prices: \$5 and \$3 Reserved and \$1 unreserved.

JANUARY TOURNAMENT SATURDAY JANUARY 14th at 9.15 p.m.
[1879]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

(Corner of Bonham Road and Western Street).

THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR commences on January 4th.

Examination of new students on January 3rd at 9.30 a.m.

For terms and prospectus, apply—

THE WARDEN, St. Stephen's College.
[1897]

MEMORIAL SERVICE

for the late

DR. G. P. JORDAN.

SUNDAY, December 11th, at 9.30 a.m. St. Stephen's Church, Pokfulam Road.

S. B. SHAM, M.A. Hong Kong University.

T. W. PEARCE, LL.D. Christian Association.

W. T. MACKINTOSH, M.A. Christian Association.

WONG YAN KWONG.
[1876]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE have this day REMOVED our Office to No. 2, Des Voeux Road, above the Bank of Canton Ltd.
ARRATTON V. APCAR & CO.
[1885]

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

CERTIFICATE No. 1068 for 5 Shares Nos. 62091/62095 Certificate No. 1067 for 1 Share No. 62098 Certificate No. 1069 for 2 Shares Nos. 62605/62606 standing in the Society's Register in the name of JULIO DINIZ-OUTEIRO DA SILVA of Canton, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming the same will be deemed cancelled and of no effect, and NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued by the Society.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.
Hongkong, 28th November 1921.
[1810]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, (1912), LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

will be held at the Office of the Company, 8th, GEORGE'S BUILDING, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 1st December 1921 until SATURDAY, the 10th December 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, November 19th 1921.
[1774]

LEAGUE OF FELLOWSHIP AND SERVICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 12th December, 1921, at 5.15 p.m. for the purpose of amending the Rules, if thought fit as follows:—

By amending Rule 2 so as to read as follows:—

The objects for which the League is formed are:—

(i) To promote good fellowship and peace between all Nations.

(ii) To promote good fellowship within the Colony, irrespective of race, class, and creed.

(iii) To promote matters which shall be of service to the Community.

By amending Rule 4 by the addition at the end thereof of the words:—

"Any person may become a Life Member by paying the sum of fifty dollars."

and also for the purpose of electing Officers and Committees for the ensuing year, and discussing the future programme of the League.
[1854]

HONGKONG HOTEL AND REPULSE BAY.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

SATURDAY, 24th DECEMBER.

DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BOXING DAY, MONDAY, 26th DECEMBER.

"FANCY DRESS" DINNER DANCING AT HONGKONG HOTEL GRILL.

WEDNESDAY, 28th DECEMBER.

DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

SATURDAY, 31st DECEMBER.

"FANCY DRESS" DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

(Sunday being New Year's Day, the above Dinner Dance will commence from 7.30 p.m.)

MONDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1922.

DINNER DANCING AT REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

RAY HOTEL.
[1816]

AGENTS WANTED.

ENGINEERING, or Merchant Firms having an engineering staff, who are free to undertake representation in Hongkong and South China of one or more of the undermentioned Companies, are requested to communicate immediately with Box 1875 c/o this paper.

THE HOFFMANN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Chelmsford.

Ball and Roller Bearings.

SPENCER-ROBEY & CO., LTD., London.

Spencer-Hopwood, Water Tube Boilers.

POLLOCK & MACNAB, LTD., Bredbury.

Machine Tools.

MICHELL BEARINGS, LTD., London.

Michell Thrust Bearings.

ALLAN WHITE & CO., LTD., Glasgow.

Steel Wire Ropes.
[1873]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and R.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Mess, C.P.O.'s Room—Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.

Motor Launch, "Deception".
[1876]

NTIMATIONS



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of DECEMBER, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Wanchai Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Block	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Wanchai Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
2	Wanchai Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
3	Wanchai Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
4	Wanchai Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
5	Wanchai Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
6	Wanchai Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
7	Wanchai Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
8	Wanchai Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
9	Wanchai Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
10	Wanchai Road	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of DECEMBER, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Shaukiway in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Block	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Shaukiway	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
2	Shaukiway	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
3	Shaukiway	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
4	Shaukiway	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
5	Shaukiway	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
6	Shaukiway	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
7	Shaukiway	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
8	Shaukiway	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
9	Shaukiway	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100
10	Shaukiway	100 feet by 100 feet	1.00	100	100

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for:—

BOSS CK, KK, LM, LN, LE, LT, LU, LW, MA, MK, ME, NE, NP, NY, A.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP is requested to communicate with Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Hongkong.
[163]

TO LET.—Light Airy Office centrally situated, from 1st January, 1922. One Room about 21 ft. x 23 ft. on 2nd Floor, electric fittings, lift. Apply by letter to DOUGLAS LAPIER & CO., 20 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
[162]

FOR SALE.—MOTOR LAUNCH fitted with large cabin, lavatory, pantry etc. Electric light throughout. Length 39' 6" Beam 8' 0" Draft 2' 8" Engine 32-40 H.P. Redwing (Kerosene), speed 8 1/2 miles, good sea boat in first class condition. Apply Box NY, c/o Daily Press Office.
[187]

REWARD \$500.—Lost on Thursday December 1st between Kowloon and Co., and bottom of Battery Path via Pedder Street, Des Voeux Road and Ice House Street. A small Dark Blue and Mosaic Brooch. Apply to Registrar, Supreme Court.
[160]

WANTED.—ASSISTANCE given in return for Passage by Lady returning to England end of March or beginning of April, or would accept passage to South Africa (Cape Town). Apply Box OA, c/o Daily Press Office.
[161]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FOR THE FESTIVE SEASON.

All Specially Selected and Farm Fed.

Turkeys from 6 to 14 lbs.

Geese " 6 " "

Capon & Chicken from 1 1/2 to 5 1/2 lbs.

York-cut Hams 7 to 14 lbs.

Meat, Game and Pork Pies (to order).

Also a prime selection of Own Fed Pork, Veal and Smoking Figs, Australian Rabbits and Hares, Sausages, Pressed Meats, Sausage Meat, etc.

Place your orders early to avoid disappointment.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
[1873]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

INTIMATION

CHRISTMAS

CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES.

from

FOSS of Boston

CADBURY

FRY

In fancy boxes of 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., suitable for presents.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

(Established 1841)

PHONE No. 8

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—At Shanghai, on December 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ANDERSON, a daughter.

CARNOCHAN.—At Shanghai, on December 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. J. CARNOCHAN, a daughter.

FENTON.—At Shanghai, on December 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. FENTON, a daughter.

DEATH.

O'BEN.—At Shanghai, on December 5th, Mr. A. O'BEN (An Ben), Managing Director of the Sincere Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

THE DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 10TH, 1921.

CHINA AT THE CONFERENCE.

When Dr. WELLINGTON Koo replied to Mr. BALFOUR's argument against any disturbance of the lease of the Kowloon New Territories, he said that "while there may be necessity to provide for the protection of Hongkong harbour in the interests of international trade, the retention of Kowloon may not necessarily be the sole solution of the problem."

Dr. Koo, however, did not venture to mention any alternative solution. He is too clever to invite a very obvious retort. Doubtless the "solution" at the back of his mind was that China might be left so far as this bit of territory is concerned. A suggestion of this kind would immediately raise the question: What is the "China" for which the Delegates speak? A fortnight ago it was reported that the French Delegation had put this direct question to the Chinese Delegation, but we have not seen in the cables any report of an answer returned to this inquiry. Yet it is of vital importance to know exactly with whom the Conference is dealing, and on whom it is relying to carry out any undertakings that may be given.

The Powers at the Conference, however, are well aware that they are dealing with a nation having only a nominal government, one incapable of governing. They are aware, presumably, of the fact that the writ of the Government at Peking does not run anywhere outside the metropolis. One of the four principles

of the Root resolution which the Conference unanimously adopted a fortnight ago is that the Powers shall give to China "the fullest opportunity to develop and maintain a stable government." Yet, while they are agreed that China has a Government, or Governments on which at present no dependence can be placed, the Powers at the Conference have nevertheless met the demands put forward by the Chinese delegates in a spirit of sympathy and with a reasonableness not a little surprising in the circumstances. They have had in view the Government they hope to see established in China rather than such Government as at present exists.

American correspondents have heralded the Root resolution as a "New Charter of China's Liberties," but, in point of fact, it is but a re-affirmation of pledges or statements of policy made by the Powers, with which all students of the Chinese problem have been long familiar. The principles of the Root resolution are: (1) the recognition of the sovereignty and independence of China; (2) for giving China the fullest opportunity to develop and maintain a stable government; (3) for giving equality of opportunity to all nations in the Chinese market; and (4) for self denial on the part of all the Powers as far as taking advantage of the prevailing conditions in China is concerned. Is there really anything new in all this?

The one solid gain which China has so far achieved is the decision of the Powers to close their post offices and postal agencies in China at an early date. The Postal Administration which China now possesses is recognised as capable of meeting all reasonable requirements. The resolutions regarding the Customs Tariff and the abolition of extra-territoriality carry these questions little beyond the stage at which they stood before the Conference met, with the exception that an International Commission of Jurists is to examine in China the proposals which China has made for the abolition of extra-territoriality. That is as much of a gain as China could reasonably expect. Both proposals are accepted "in principle." In the matter of the leased territories, if, as seems likely, China will have Weihaiwei and Kwangchow restored to her, she will achieve a success which cannot be considered unimportant in view of the precedent it would create. She is in a fair way to achieving, too, a greater measure of success in regard to the Shantung Question than was generally expected before the Delegates went to Washington. Yet we have been told in the cables that Dr. TYAU, the Secretary-General of the Chinese Delegation, has tendered to Peking his resignation as a protest against the "negative results" achieved at the Conference, and other cables have told us of "much talk of the Chinese Delegates withdrawing from the Conference if the Sino-Japanese and Shantung conversations do not bring a solution favourable to Chinese interests."

Both telegrams, especially the last, seem absurd. All foreign delegations, of course, will "withdraw" or return to their respective capitals when decisions have been taken on the business which has called them to Washington. We do not know what results Dr. TYAU could have been anticipating if he is so grievously dissatisfied with what the Delegates appear to have achieved. It was not gathered that they went to Washington with any high hopes, and most foreign residents in China, we fancy, will be of opinion that the Delegation has been in many respects more successful than existing circumstances in China entitled them to expect.

The passengers travelling to Europe by the N.Y.K. *Hakone Maru* include Prince Kitashirakawa, younger brother of the Prince Regent of Japan. The Prince is travelling incognito.

The profit on the Kowloon Fair amounted to \$1,159.93. A cheque for \$580 has been forwarded to the treasurer of the M.O.L., and the remaining \$579.93 has been paid into the Kowloon British School Games Fund.

H.E. the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies, K.C.), and the Deputy District Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry and the Deputy District Grand Master of English Freemasonry (both wearing their regalia) will attend the memorial service for the late Dr. Jordan, D.G.M. (S.O.), at St. Stephen's Church to-morrow morning.

It is announced that Lieut.-Commander T. T. Laurensen, D.S.O., R.N.R., has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild.

A partner in a Chinese shopkeeping business at No

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
ABANDONMENT OF CHEMICAL
WARFARE ADVISED.

LONDON, December 9th.

The American Delegation's advisory committee, in a report drafted by General Pershing, advised the complete abandonment of all forms of chemical warfare. There is reason to believe that the report does not neglect the views of other high military experts who incline to the belief that chemical warfare should be considered in the same way as any other weapon.

DRAFT OF FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT.

The preliminary draft of the Four-Power Agreement is understood to include four clauses, one of which declares that the Agreement shall serve as a substitute for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It is also understood that the draft further provides for discussions or conferences in case any disputes arise, thus incorporating President Harding's idea of a series of international conferences.

PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

While the Four-Power arrangement is gaining increased support and other factors are shaping towards definite treaties or "understandings" the latest problem prominent in the discussions relates to the fortifications of naval bases in the Pacific. It is intimated that this subject will be settled by a separate treaty or other international agreement. The actual state of the situation is closely guarded although the conversations are apparently tending toward the following separate agreements:—Firstly, a Treaty whereby Great Britain, the United States, Japan and France agree to a period of discussion before going to war over disputes arising over Pacific islands; secondly, a treaty or agreement relating to the 5/5/3 ratio and cognate questions; thirdly, joint declaration of principles by all nations regarding the future of China; fourthly, a treaty in which the United States and Japan would form the principals, settling the question of Yap; fifthly, a Sino-Japanese agreement relating to Shantung. The Japanese delegation considers that all these elements are linked together, consequently Japan's attitude is likely to be delayed until Japan is ready to make a settlement involving all or a portion of the despatch from Tokio. This has been received, but the delegation is awaiting receipt of the full text before indicating its position.

JAPAN ACCEPTS THE 60 PER CENT. RATIO.

The *Morning Post's* Washington learns that Tokio has unconditionally accepted the 5/5/3 ratio.

CARDINAL POINTS IN NEW ALLIANCE.

The *New York Times* correspondent at Washington says that the four cardinal points in the Quadruple-Power Alliance are:—First, it fixes territorial integrity of region in the Pacific. Each Power shall be bound not to attack the territory of any other; second, if the vital interests of any Power in the Pacific are menaced it will be morally required to consult the other Powers before taking action; third, in case of disagreements between any two contracting parties the other two Powers will be asked to mediate or arbitrate; fourth, it provides for the abolition of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which ends with the exchange of ratifications of the new treaty.

There is nothing in the agreement concerning the reduction of naval armaments or Chinese problems.

JAPANESE REPLY MAKES RESERVATIONS.

PARIS, December 9th. A message from Washington states that Mr. Vriani conferred with Mr. Balfour, Baron Kato and Mr. Hughes for two hours regarding the Quadruple Agreement. He has despatched the text to Paris and recommends its acceptance. The Japanese reply is favourable. It makes reservations regarding American naval bases. It is confirmed that the Agreement will apply exclusively to islands in the Pacific belonging to the Powers concerned. Publication will be delayed until the Manchurian and other problems are solved. The Agreement does not apply to Indo-China.

The French delegates are staying beyond December 14th owing to the importance of the remaining problems. The Quadruple Agreement will be announced at a public session as soon as the American Government has received the adhesion of all interested—probably at the beginning of next week. The ratification of the naval armaments of the three great Far Eastern Powers will probably be announced the same day.

"TIMES" AND THE CHINESE ATTITUDE.

The *Times* in a leader criticising the attitude of the Chinese delegation at Washington says that Dr. Wellington Koo has proved himself very impractical. It declares that the Chinese talk about the failure of the Conference and the Chinese threats of withdrawal are childish. The first essential for the Chinese people is the development of a Government that can speak in her name. She shows no sign of being able to create such a Government herself.

The *Times* correspondent at Washington hints that a plan has been mooted whereby eight Powers may undertake the task of endeavouring to give the Chinese people a real chance.

EARLIER CABLES.

JAPAN ACCEPTS THE AGREEMENT.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

It is learned from British sources that Japan has accepted the proposal of a quadruple understanding for the settlement of Pacific questions.

The Far Eastern Committee has passed a resolution agreeing not to enter into treaties or understandings impairing Senator Root's resolutions regarding the territorial and administrative integrity of China, adopted by the Committee on the 21st ult.

[The text of the resolution adopted by the Far Eastern Committee is as follows: It is the firm intention of the Powers attending the Conference, firstly, to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial and administrative integrity of China; secondly, to provide the fullest unembarrassed opportunity for China to develop and maintain an effective stable government; thirdly, to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout Chinese territory; fourthly, to refrain from taking advantage of the present conditions in order to seek special rights and privileges abridging the rights of subjects of friendly States; also to refrain from countenancing any action inimical to the security of such States.]

ITALIAN AMBITIONS REGARDING CHINA.

WASHINGTON, December 8th.

The Italian delegates desire to join the four Powers in the development of China and to seek admission to the existing six-Power Consortium.

DOMINIONS STATUS AT THE CONFERENCE.

BLOOMINGTON, December 8th.

General Smuts, in a speech at Winburg, said that his protest against South Africa attending Washington unless the Colony went on its own legs, had been taken up by the British Government with far-reaching results for other Dominions which were to-day attending the Conference not as British Empire delegates, but as representatives of their separate Dominions. His object has thus been achieved, and any treaty made at Washington would be signed on behalf of South Africa on an equal footing with all the other nations. America's attitude which tarnished South Africa's status, had now been righted, largely owing to his efforts.

REVOLUTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

PRESIDENT HERRERA OVERTHROWN.

GUATEMALA, December 8th.

A dozen fatalities occurred in the revolution, as the result of which the Government of President Herrera was overthrown. President Herrera has surrendered his powers to a provisional Government, and is a prisoner in his residence. His Cabinet Ministers have been detained in military prisons.

CHICAGO STRIKE DISORDER.

POLICE FIRE ON STRIKERS.

CHICAGO, December 8th.

Over a thousand police are guarding the stockyards in consequence of disorders by striking employees. The police fired on the strikers last evening. Similar disturbances have occurred at Kansas City.

THE MOPLAH INQUIRY.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S FINDING.

MADRAS, December 8th.

As the result of the inquiry into the deaths of the Moplah prisoners at Padur the Surgeon-General found that death was due to suffocation together with heat and exhaustion.

LATEST CABLES.

DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR PEARSON.

DROWNED IN HIS BATH FOLLOWING AN ACCIDENT.

LONDON, December 8th.

The death is announced of Sir Arthur Pearson. His death was due to an accident.

LATER.

Sir Arthur Pearson accidentally slipped in his bath and struck his head against the tap. He was rendered unconscious, fell into the water and was drowned.

[Sir Arthur Pearson, G.B.E., was created baronet in 1916. He was for many years President of the Fresh Air Fund and latterly President of the National Institute for the Blind. He founded the business of C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., and was actively concerned with various newspapers until the failure of his sight some years ago. His own affliction has given his appeals for St. Dunstan's great weight with the public.]

EARLIER CABLES.

THE IRISH PEACE.

DE VALERA UNABLE TO RECOMMEND ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, December 8th.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the Cabinet of Dail Eireann, Mr. de Valera issued a statement that he was unable to recommend acceptance of the proposed treaty of peace either to the Dail or to the country. He enjoined the maintenance of strict discipline pending a public session of the Dail on the 14th inst. He declared that two members of the Cabinet support his standpoint.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY MATCH.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, December 8th.

At Twickenham Oxford beat Cambridge at Rugby football by 11 points to 5.

LATER.

At Twickenham before twenty thousand people, the match was played under excellent conditions. Playing with terrific dash, the Cambridge forwards kept the game well in their opponents' half, but after twelve minutes a burst by the Oxford three-quarters ended in Pitman gaining a try after a great run. Lawton failed to convert.

The Oxford pack improved and pressed heavily in the loose, only fine tackling keeping them out. At the interval they led by 3-0. Soon after the resumption a fine opening by V. Price resulted in Duguid (Oxford) scoring a glorious try between the posts. Lawton converting. Ten minutes from time Vaux gained a try for Cambridge and Conway converted. Pitman obtained another try for Oxford. Lawton failing to convert. It was a magnificent struggle at a tremendous pace throughout.

GLASGOW MERCHANTS' FAILURE.

DEFICIENCY OF OVER £250,000.

LONDON, December 8th.

Deficiencies exceeding a quarter of a million sterling were disclosed at the examination in bankruptcy of Robert Marshall, who carried on business at Glasgow under the names of Marshall & Co., the Partridge Tyre Co., and the Shalimar Tea Co. The debtor attributed his failure to the trade slump and Indian creditors' repudiation of their obligations. He stated he had a bank balance of £28,000 at the beginning of 1921.

THE SUCCESS OF THE STRAITS LOAN.

LONDON, December 8th.

The Straits loan is at 2 per cent. premium.

IRISH NEWS STIMULATES SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LATER.

The success of the Straits loan was unexpected. The Irish news is reported to have stimulated subscriptions considerably. The success has led to a keen demand for other Colonial scrips, and those which were at a discount rose to par or above it.

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

FRENCH MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 8th.

M. Loucheur, the French Minister, has arrived in London to discuss the whole question of reparations with British Ministers. He conferred with Sir Robert Horne to-day, and may see Dr. Rathenau.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

CAIRO, December 8th.

Pasha Adly has resigned in consequence of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiation.

INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADERS ARRESTED.

ALAMABAD, December 8th.

A number of prominent Nationalist leaders have been arrested.

ALBANIA'S NEUTRAL ZONE.

PARIS, December 8th.

The Ambassadors Conference has ordered the Yugo-Slav Government to evacuate the neutral zone in Albania.

THE CANADIAN ELECTION.
CANADIAN LIBERALS TRIUMPH.

LONDON, December 8th.

The Canadian election results are now practically complete and confirm the astonishing triumph obtained by the Liberals, who, with 122 seats have a clear

working majority over the Conservatives (51), the Progressives (59), and Labour (9).

The main difference in policy of the three parties concerns the Tariff question. The Conservatives, who are supported by capitalistic interests, espouse high Protection. The Progressives, whose difficulty is to square the views of its supporters among the East Canadian industrial workers, who fear American competition, with the divergent views of the West Canadian workers, favour Free Trade; while the Liberals steer a middle course in favour of moderate Protection.

THE PHILIPPINES.

COMMISSION'S REPORT ON REQUEST FOR INDEPENDENCE.

The Report of the Wood-Forbes Mission to the Philippines has been made public by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands. The conclusions and recommendations are appended.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

We find the people happy, peaceful, and in the main prosperous, and keenly appreciative of the benefits of American rule.

We find everywhere among the Christian Filipinos the desire for independence, generally under the protection of the United States. The non-Christians and Americans are for continuance of American control.

We find a general failure to appreciate the fact that independence under the protection of another nation is not true independence.

We find that the Government is not reasonably free from those underlying causes which result in the destruction of government.

We find that a reasonable proportion of officials and employees are men of good character and ability, and reasonably faithful to the trust imposed upon them; but that the efficiency of the public services has fallen off, and that they are now relatively inefficient, due to lack of inspection and to the too rapid transfer of control to officials who have not had the necessary time for proper training.

We find that many Filipinos have shown marked capacity for government service, and that the young generation is full of promise; that the civil service laws have in the main been honestly administered, but there is a marked deterioration due to the injection of politics.

We find that there is a disquieting lack of confidence in the administration of justice, to an extent which constitutes a menace to the stability of the Government.

We find that the people are not organized economically or from the standpoint of national defence to maintain an independent government.

We find that the legislative chambers are conducted with dignity and decorum and are composed of representative men. We feel that the lack of success in certain departments should not be considered as proof of essential incapacity on the part of Filipinos, but rather as indicating lack of experience and opportunity, and especially lack of inspection.

We find that questions in regard to confirmation of appointments might at any time arise which would make a deadlock between the Governor-General and the Philippine Senate.

We feel that with all their many excellent qualities, the experience of the past eight years, during which they have had practical autonomy, has not been such as to justify the people of the United States relinquishing supervision of the Government of the Philippine Islands, withdrawing their Army and Navy, and leaving the Islands a prey to any powerful man covering their rich soil and potential commercial advantages. In conclusion, we are convinced that it would be a betrayal of the Philippine people, a misfortune to the American people, a distinct step backward in the path of progress, and a discreditable neglect of our national duty, were we to withdraw from the Islands and terminate our relationship there without giving the Filipinos the best chance possible to have an orderly and permanently stable government.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1.—We recommend that the present general status of the Philippine Islands continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands.

2.—We recommend that the responsible representative of the United States, the Governor-General, have authority commensurate with the responsibilities of his position. In case of failure to secure the necessary corrective action by the Philippine Legislature, we recommend that Congress declare null and void legislation which has been enacted diminishing, limiting, or dividing the authority granted the Governor-General under Act of Congress No. 240 known as the Jones Bill.

3.—We recommend that in case of a deadlock between the Governor-General and the Philippine Senate in the confirmation of appointments that the President of the United States be authorized to make and render the final decision.

4.—We recommend that under no circumstances should the American Government permit to be established in the Philippine Islands a situation which would leave the United States in a position of responsibility without authority.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

CURIOUS RESULT OF THE BETTING BY CHEQUE DECISION.

BOOKMAKERS WHO ARE THREATENED WITH BANKRUPTCY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, November 3rd.

BETTING BY CHEQUE.

There has been naturally some mild excitement in sporting circles over the recent decision in the Courts about betting by cheque—that payments made in this way are recoverable at law. What has hitherto been a debt of honour is thus placed on a different footing. The executors of a dead man's estate are entitled by this ruling to proceed against any bookmaker who took his cheque for a bet and got the money refunded. The position is so serious that it is rumoured some quite big firms are threatened with bankruptcy. I hear on excellent authority of one bookmaker who has had a claim made in the last few days in respect of betting losses for over £9,000 incurred by one client.

Lord Muir Mackenzie has this week tabled a Bill in the House of Lords to exempt from the provisions of the Gaming Act of 1833 the payment of betting by cheque. It is considered likely that it will receive good support from all parts of the House. But even if the Bill became law it would only apply to the future; it could not be retrospective within the Statute of Limitations.

Of course what is needed is a thorough overhaul of the whole of our betting arrangements. The betting by cheque question is only one part of the problem. The racing world would gladly welcome the legalisation of betting transactions. It is argued that if this were done the effect would be seen in a desirable check upon indiscriminate gambling.

LABOUR AT THE POLLS.

The result of the municipal elections this week shows that the Labour Party are in disfavour with the public. Their candidates, generally speaking, failed to make headway at the polls, although practically every seat was contested as a settled policy, and in many instances they were very heavily defeated.

As a party Labour has to suffer from public resentment against the succession of strikes and other troubles in industry which have contributed to bring about the present deplorable stagnation in trade. Labour is also blamed for high rates. The aim of Labour men whether in Parliament or on the local Councils of the country seems to be to consider their own special interests before everything. It might be supposed that no other classes exist in the country except the manual workers, or, at all events, that nobody else need be considered. This may be a good example of that "class consciousness" which the Socialist orators are so fond of recommending as desirable for the workers; but it certainly is not statesmanship. It is not even practical politics in the long run, and the Labour candidates have discovered the fact at the polls.

LIBERTY FOR LABOUR.

Sir Arthur Yarrow, chairman of Messrs. Yarrow, the Clyde shipbuilding firm, raises a notable point affecting unemployment. He says a man in one trade who is also capable of fulfilling the conditions of another, by Trade Union rules is not allowed to do so. For instance, a joiner who puts up a piece of woodwork that requires painting could easily do the painting himself on the spot, but he has to send for a painter. If an engineer has to erect machinery which requires wood packing he is not permitted to pick up the nearest bit of wood that lies handy and fit it in place himself. He must send for a joiner. Sir Arthur rightly observes that with more flexibility as regards demarcation men would have more continuous employment, and the costs of production would be reduced.

There are no restrictions of the kind indicated in Germany. There it is permissible for anyone to do what is most convenient for his work, irrespective of the trade to which he has been specially brought up. The suggestion is that we ought to have more freedom in the world of organised Labour. The great need of the time is more houses, and it is common knowledge that thousands of engineers are out of employment. Any engineer worth his salt would be well able to assist in the erection of houses; but by Trade Union rules he is doomed to enforced idleness. Surely, in order to execute work in the cheapest manner every man ought to be at liberty to take part in any employment without regard to trade distinctions!

BOLSHEVISM IN IRELAND.

According to the Duke of Northumberland, there is a close connection between Sinn Fein and Bolshevism. He has been writing and speaking on this for some time; and I find that a good many shrewd observers are inclined to agree with him. They have an idea that behind Sinn Fein is the same kind of disruptive forces and menace of red revolution as have brought Russia to chaos.

The Duke of Northumberland considers that the present Irish extremist movement began with the organisation before the war of the Irish Transport Union, which was admittedly revolutionary. To this all other Irish Labour Unions are affiliated. The leader, Connolly, got control of the Sinn Fein movement and engineered the rebellion of 1918. Since then, under the pretence of Irish nationalist aspirations, it is asserted, Sinn Fein has been largely a Bolshevist movement. It has concluded a treaty with the Soviet, and a few months ago received £300,000 from Russia. For some time the movement has been under the control of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, the notorious secret terrorist society formed in New York. This society was a German agency during the war, and is credited with having fomented the present agitation in India.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

SHANTUNG QUESTION.

BIG DEMONSTRATION AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, December 9th.

Twenty thousand Chinese yesterday demonstrated as a protest against direct negotiations with Japan on the Shantung question. Students and merchants predominated. In spite of rumours there was no police interference. Banners in Chinese, English and French demanding the unconditional return of Shantung and the cancellation of the Twenty-one Demands were carried. Addresses were delivered. The procession marched through the city in an orderly manner. A lengthy manifesto was issued.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINGAPORE'S NEW OIL FUEL TANKS.

ADMIRALTY CONTRACT AWARDED TO DARLINGTON FIRM.

LONDON, December 8th.

The newspaper *Modern Transport* announces that the Whessoe Foundry and Engineering Company, of Darlington, has been awarded the Admiralty contract for the supply and erection at Singapore of ten steel oil fuel tanks, each 116ft. in diameter by 45ft. Each tank is to be capable of holding 12,000 tons of oil—probably a larger capacity in one unit than that of any oil storage tanks hitherto constructed.

MINERS TIRED OF SOCIALISM.

At a conference at Rhyll on October 22nd of the Flintshire Constitutional Association, presided over by Lord Mostyn, the steps to be taken to combat Socialism were discussed. Alderman Whittaker, of the Unionist Labour wing, urged the unionist to bestir himself and oust the Socialist agitator from co-operative societies and trade unions, and to refuse to pay levies for political organizations run under the name of Labour. By doing so, he said, trade unions would return to the bright ideals for which they were established. Miners from Wrexham stated that they were tired of being tyrannized by Socialistic Labour leaders, and were refusing to pay the political levy.

This representation of the scope and character of Sinn Fein by the Duke of Northumberland is endorsed by the *Morning Post*. If the facts are as stated it is well that they should be given wide publicity. If revolution on the Soviet pattern is the object it is just as well as to know!

The position of the Roman Church in Ireland at this juncture is rather interesting. The higher ecclesiastic are for the first time beginning to make a strong move towards a settlement of the age-long political troubles on the lines of Dominion Home Rule. This, of course, is what the British Government has offered. But as to the approval of the Church, all I can say is that it is a pity the move was delayed for so late a date in the history of the negotiations for a settlement. The authority of the Church has been drastically weakened while the shops sat on the fence, and there is no secret that the young priests are fanatical Sinn Feiners, as keen on separation from Great Britain as de Valera himself. The Church cannot command implicit obedience even from its own clergy in regard to national politics. I mention this as in dealing the extraordinarily difficult situation in Ireland, apart from the politicians.

AT SCOTLAND YARD.

Sir Basil Thompson's retirement as director of Special Intelligence at Scotland Yard is to be followed by important changes in the organisation of this famous Department of State. Many curious rumours have been in circulation about Sir Basil's disappearance from the scene, and some which have been guardedly referred to in print have induced him to issue a contradiction. As far as I can gather, it seems that, having now reached the age limit for pensions, Sir Basil Thompson decided to retire and thus allow of the re-organisation of certain branches within the precincts of the Yard. That is the broad fact. But there is the further point—and it is about this that there have been so many rumours—when he goes the Special Intelligence branch is to be dissolved. It was formed just after the war, and its activities have been almost exclusively confined to political investigations. Therein lies the rub. A secret police used for political purposes is not what we have been accustomed to in England. Under Sir Basil Thompson's able direction the branch became extremely well organised. It was also extremely powerful, and, indeed, appeared independent of the Government or of any Government Department. The power possessed in this way is foreign to national ideas and temperament, and nobody acquainted with Westminster or Fleet Street is sorry that this special link at Scotland Yard is to disappear.

FAR EAST REPRESENTATION.

I learn at the Federation of British Industries that they have been approached by a member firm—manufacturers of metallic bedsteads and wire mattresses—who are sending out to China a travelling representative for the purpose of extending their trade in that part of the world. The firm have suggested in view of the expense involved that their traveller should combine their one representation with that of two or three other manufacturers of hardware goods, in non-competing lines; and the F.B.I. are putting the idea forward.—H.B.

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S. MITAHARA

Branch Office,
No. 27, Robinson Street, Wanchai,
Tel. No. 155.**FASHION-MAKING.****SECRETS OF FRENCH SUPREMACY.**

French fashions are made in Paris, and nowhere else. Silks come from Lyons, cloth from Roubaix, embroideries and lace from the Vosges; from Brittany, and Normandy, but only Paris knows how to fashion them into dresses for women to wear. The reason for this is not easy to explain. A cloth manufacturer, a keen business man, will say mysteriously that "it is something in the air," and proceeds to tell of a dressmaker who tried to transplant his talent for fashion-designing to America, with no success. He was forced to come back to Paris or lose the illusive gift which

Like turns of thread the spiders throw,
Mocked across his path.

In other words, a milliner declared that a week of London robbed her of the capacity to tie a bow. In a hundred ways the supremacy of Paris fashions has been proved, but no one has ever been able to say why it is that Paris maintains the supremacy. It would be plausible and easy to put it down to feminine vanity which will not be denied; but it would not be true. The might and right of Paris in the matter of fashions is something much finer than that. Fashion in France is a national industry, built up century by century until it is a stronghold of trade. As the peasant is to the land, so the workgirl is to dressmaking. Both have inherited a talent for their work, and both cling to old-fashioned methods, knowing intuitively that it is the turn of the potter's thumb which counts.

So strong is the power of the dress-making industry in all its branches that it has withstood many national cataclysms. After each social upheaval it emerges stronger than ever. When Louis XIV. set up his fashion puppet in the Court of Versailles and sent forth fashion decrees to civilization, the effect was felt only by courtiers and those who served them. When Marie Antoinette called upon the services of Mme. Bertin, the populace was not affected, but after the Revolution of 1788 fashion showed signs of becoming democratic, and since then she has moved with the times unhesitatingly.

IDEAS FROM MONTMARTRE.

Dressmakers now draw their inspiration from the people more than from the aristocratic minority. Many a fashion is formed in Montmartre, to be shaped to meet sophisticated needs by the time it reaches Paris. A middle-class playing with a hat puts it on back to front, scores a triumph and creates a fashion. Another uses the material with which she is working inside out, and the dressmaker sets a new mode. It is always the unexpected which happens in fashion. There is nothing monotonous in the way she works. She is a will-o'-the-wisp, an unreliable jade; she is not dull. The street-urchin is her model one day; the saltanah lures her the next. She pines after a western queen; at one moment and dances round Pavlova's skirts at the next. In winter she pines after muslin, and when summer comes she insists on everyone wearing felt and fur. Her aspect is entirely frivolous.

But behind the frivolity lie knowledge, common sense, and a keen business instinct. The successful dressmaker is a student of human nature as well as a student of the arts. He has to deal with men and women of all kinds, and conditions from many countries, and he is called upon to play many parts. He must combine the tact of a Hasty-street physician with the business acumen of a Jew and the critical taste of an art collector. The role is a hard one, but there are dressmakers in Paris who fill it well.

It is in these high places of the dress-making world that fashions are made. There are three or four firms which dictate the new styles. The others follow, vary, develop, and sometimes improve; but they do not create. Those who know the ropes of the dress-making world can foretell coming styles by studying the models sent out from these three or four firms. It sometimes takes two or three seasons for a radically new style to capture popular taste, but eventually it succeeds, by which time it is old in the quarters from which it came. Popular fashions are six months or more behind the latest fashions of the most exclusive dressmaking firms, and what is looked upon as an eccentricity one year is commonly worn the next.

The means by which these leading firms get their new ideas are not always easy to trace; but the influence which Eastern fashions have had over the Western world for some time is clearly accounted for by the coming of the Russian Ballet. The Paris dressmakers were completely overwhelmed when these ballets were first given in Paris. They flung from them their old traditions of whalebone and stiff linings, they dropped the fashions of the 18th century, and adopted the supply grace of Schéhérazade. There was a great outcry from the fortresses of respectability, and some seasons passed before the bourgeoisie consented to give up the tight waistcoat. The same thing happened when short skirts appeared in the place of long ones. Who can forget the hobble skirt? Safety came with greater width, but after crying shame on "her and her ankles," the same moralists winked at her knees. The short skirt came from Montmartre or the Latin quarter. For years there have been a few grizzles who wore them, and attracted disapproving glances from the matron with her daughters all dressed alike. But the dressmakers are frankly democratic, and have besides a liking and respect for the little Parisienne. They know that her mind is as active as her feet, and they rely on her wit to sell their unsuccessful models. She gives them many a new idea, and bears them on all will for telling Madame la Duchesse that it was "Her Grace" who inspired it. A shrug of the shoulders, and a quaint twisted smile is the only

comment. "Chacun a son tour." Who knows but that some day she may be in a position to buy the same sort of clothes as the duchess?

THE MANUFACTURER COMES IN.

Another influence on fashion is that of the manufacturer. These captains of industry confer with the dressmakers months before they produce their new materials. Together they settle to some degree what designs shall be woven, what coloured dyes shall be used, what names shall be given to old materials to make them sell as new. When these materials are woven and ready for use they are taken to the dressmakers, who make their choice and proceed to fashion their dresses accordingly. The beautiful evening cloaks for which Paris dressmakers are so noted are due, in particular, to the materials designed by the manufacturers. It is their artists who are responsible for the designs, their chemists for the dyes. Their private libraries offer wide fields of research, and their workers are sent out to the public museums to study documents likely to be of interest. The dressmakers do the same thing, and together they produce the happy results which we know as Paris fashions. Between them they have built up a great national industry, and through their united efforts not only are women dressed well, but France earns fame and her population is assured work.

Yet another thing of importance in fashion-making is the work of fashion artists in the Press. An immense army of these clever people is busy doing propaganda for the dressmakers. A few stand out as creators, but the rank and file either copy or get their inspiration from current modes. Not a few of the most prominent men dressmakers to-day began their career by making dress designs which they offered to the Rue de la Paix.

The least influential factor in the making of fashions is the woman who wears the clothes. There was a time when society women both piped and paid. Now they pay only. They depend on their dressmaker, and the dressmaker is dependent on "something in the air" for her inspirations. Youth and the needs of youth are what the "something" really means. When youth was subject to age, then fashions were stiff and formal. Now that youth is free, fashions are easy and sometimes too bold. Why youth should be able to call more clearly to the Paris dressmakers than to the dressmakers of other countries is a mystery. It may be that in Paris the claim of beauty to luxury is traditional. It may be that it really something in the air; something distinctly atmospheric, for it is true that many women of other races who come to live in Paris learn how to dress with better taste than if they stayed at home.

Educated taste has also much to do with Paris dressmakers' success. Dress to them is not merely dress. It is an expression of art. Love of the beautiful material things of life inspires them to make clothes as others make pictures. This brings to their work a knowledge of the fine arts which necessarily refines their work and puts it on a higher level than that of mere dressmaking. There is M. Jacques Doucet, the well-known art collector, whose collection of 18th century furniture and pictures was a fine days' wonder when it was sold a few years ago. M. Poiret has a house full of treasures and has founded a new school of art as well as an open air theatre. The sisters Callot are so firmly established as Powers in art and business that they are less easy to approach than the Prime Minister of France, and there are numberless dressmakers whose homes are centres of art in one or other of its branches. Celebrated musicians dine with one, great painters frequent another. Philanthropy, too, is not without its votaries, and such men as Worth are citizens of value to the country by reason of their landed interests and their social works.

Another feature which marks the dressmaking and manufacturing world of France is the direct personal contact which the heads of the firms maintain with their workers. The firm of Rodier, cloth manufacturers, represents enormous wealth and generations of culture; yet to-day, as in the past when the firm was developing its business, the family works in the warehouses and shops and personally visits the customers. There are two brothers Rodier, and each has a son. They are all widely informed men of the world, who speak two or three languages and are to be met in what is still known as society in Paris. They are also to be met any day of the week during business hours in their warehouses, where their employees know them familiarly by their Christian names. "M. Pierre," "M. Paul," or "M. Jean" are real individuals to each one of them, and when disputes arise they are treated with inside and personal knowledge both of the individual and the subject.

With such solid foundations, it is not to be wondered at that the dressmaking trade flourishes in France. It is, indeed, a national industry, for although the roots are planted in Paris, its branches stretch to the far ends of the country; from the coasts of Brittany, where the women make lace and embroideries, to the mountains of the Vosges and the Dauphine, where linen is bleached and gloves are made by the peasants.—Times Supplement.

STRIKES IN BERLIN.

A recent wireless message received in Berlin from Nansen says:—Through the incitement of the communist leaders, clerks in the employ of the City Police Works of Berlin struck and the technical employees followed suit. Then electric light employees struck so that street traffic was interrupted. The demobilisation Commission is thus rendered incapable of proceeding with its work. The German Government, it is stated, is adopting drastic measures to meet the situation. Strikes have been warned to resume their duties, otherwise they will be permanently discharged without further notice.

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BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "YATSHING" ... Tues. 18th Dec. D'light.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO ... "CHEONGSHING" ... Wed. 14th Dec. D'light.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "TUNGSHING" ... Thurs. 15th Dec. D'light.
MANILA ... "YUNGSANG" ... Fri. 16th Dec. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ... "MAUSANG" ... Sat. 17th Dec. Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "LAISANG" ... Tues. 20th Dec. 8 p.m.
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BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Data.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about
Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET.

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M/V "GLENLYN" ... 13th Dec.
M/V "GLENLUCK" ... 18th Dec.
S.S. "GLENSHANE" ... 21st Dec.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "GLENIFFER" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharges
18th Dec. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENNAVY" ... 20th Jan. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

December 8th.
Kobe Maru, Japanese str., 1,567 tons, Capt. H. Ouchi, from Keelung, with coal.—O.S.K.

December 9th.
Haiman, British str., 641 tons, Capt. C. E. Page, from Haiphong and Hongkong, with a general cargo.—P.O. Shun S.S. Co.

Haru Maru, Japanese str., 1,864 tons, Capt. T. Hirai, from Canton.—Dodge & Co.

Krishima Maru, Japanese str., 555 tons, Capt. M. Yamamoto, from Keelung, with coal.—Yamamoto & Co.

Kwangtong, Chinese str., 1,533 tons, Capt. O. Stewart, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.M.S.N. Co.

Kwongkong, British str., 1,493 tons, Capt. W. F. Richard, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Shinyo Maru No. 3, Japanese str., 553 tons, Capt. R. Ishitani, from Canton, in ballast.—Kishida.

Shinyo Maru, Japanese str., 6,361 tons, Capt. Y. Maki, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—T.K.K.

Somali, British str., 4,193 tons, Capt. W. H. Colegrave, O.B.E., R.N.R., from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Sungshin Maru, Japanese str., 1,502 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Tama Maru, Japanese str., 1,833 tons, Capt. Higashi, from Miki, with coal.—M.B.K.

Taming, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. H. A. Gauld, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tea, British str., 1,331 tons, Capt. W. McDonald, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Teushima Maru, Japanese str., 4,191 tons, Capt. T. Takeda, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Tsaching, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. J. McAlinich, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Yue Ying Wa, British str., 818 tons, Capt. H. O. Kiddle, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Cheong Yee S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

December 9th.
Dukat, for Bangkok.
Gensu Maru, for Bangkok.
Golden State, for Shanghai.
Hakone Maru, for Singapore.
Haida, for Saigon.
Haru Maru, for Chingwangtan.
Hok Canton, for K. C. Wai.
Hosai Maru, for Pakhoi.
Kam Ying Fat, for Hoihow.
Kwangtong, for Canton.
Kwongkong, for Canton.
Loongkong, for Manila.
Shantung, for Haiphong.
Wingchong, for Singapore.
Wongai Maru, for Canton.
Yue Ying Wa, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. Shinyo Maru, on December 8th.—Mrs. Andru Floyd, Mrs. E. I. Banbury and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, Mr. N. Baldwin, Mr. J. Corro, Mr. and Mrs. G. Foreman, Mr. E. O. Grinsil, Miss J. Holt, Mr. U. E. Lantman, Mr. B. Michael, Mr. U. E. Nurell, Mr. and Mrs. I. Poplawsky, Mr. D. M. Phelps, Miss M. Ramsey, Mr. D. M. Temple, Mr. Chas. F. Schweiker, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Todd, Mrs. M. Talbot and Miss Y. Viole.

Per s.s. O. S. S. Sumi, from Yokohama.—Mr. B. Madhavdas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Molleman, Mrs. S. G. Wheeler, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Thompson, Miss Coleman, Mr. T. King, Mr. E. Hooper, Miss Beale, Mr. Dotson, Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Duff, Mrs. E. L. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. R. Nikkels, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Hoyle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Holgersen, Miss Hutchinson, Miss M. Bell, Mr. G. P. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. H. Salisbury, Mr. Williams, Mr. Landy, Mrs. Plenty, Mr. T. H. Brewer, Mrs. T. P. Cranston, Mr. F. J. Thornhill, Miss Axelsson.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Urofu (E. & A.), due December 18th.
Dongola (E. & A.), due December 15th.
Duners (P. O.), due December 11th.
Eastern (E. & A.), due 10th inst.
Egypt (P. O.), due December 27th.
Gregory Apea (B.I.), due Dec. 23rd.
Kamakura Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 12th.
Kashima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 18th.
Kashima (P. O.), due December 8th.
Kishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due January 7th.
Kishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 13th.
Montague (C.P.S.), due December 27th.
Nagasaki (P. O.), due December 18th.
Wile (China Mail), due December 10th, at noon.

Euphemus (Blue Fannel line), due December 10th.
Euphemus (Blue Fannel line), due December 14th.

Kamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 13th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., Kowloon Bay, have completed for the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Singapore, an oil-burning tug-boat. The new vessel Dragon is of steel and of the sea-going type with crew accommodation forward and officers' rooms under bridge amidships. The engines are compound surface condensing of 200 horse-power, supplied by steam from a marine-type boiler fitted with the Smith-Meyer system of oil-burning, and the vessel on her trials in Kowloon Bay attained an average speed of over 10 knots maintaining the full steam pressure of 130 lbs. with perfect efficiency, the oil-burning giving no trouble whatever.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
NEW YORK via PANAMA	Toba Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th
NEW YORK or Boston via Suez Canal	Bowen Castle	Brit	Dodwell & Co. Ltd	About 8th
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Narling	Am	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Kibera Maru	Jap	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 1st Jan.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Golden State	Am	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th inst. at Noon
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	East Asia	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th inst. at 11 a.m.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. FORTS, SHANGHAI, &c.	West Orowa	Am	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	About 5th Jan.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via J. FORTS, SHANGHAI, &c.	West Gester	Am	The Admiral Line Pacific S.S. Co.	On 10th inst.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Keystone State	Am	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 8th Jan.
SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA & VANCOUVER	Empress of Asia	Brit	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 17th Jan.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Montague	Brit	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Albatross Maru	Brit	Batterfield & Swire	On 15th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Tallhyms	Brit	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 10th inst. at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SPAIN, PANG &c.	Somali	Brit	Message Marine	About 19th inst.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SPAIN &c.	P. Leve	Brit	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 9th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PANG &c.	T. Leve	Brit	Batterfield & Swire	On 13th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	T. Leve	Brit	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 10th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	City of Glasgow	Brit	Batterfield & Swire	On 9th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Lawson	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst.
GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Glennier	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & LONDON via SINGAPORE	D. Leve	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Jan.
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG	Dunera	Brit	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Awa Maru	Jap	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via SINGAPORE	Kanado Maru	Jap	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
STRAITS & CALUTTA	Laising	Dut	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 15th inst.
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DUT	Van Cloon	Brit	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
RENTON, VICTORIA & TREFE	Nippon	Am	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst.
SINGAPORE	M. S. S.	Brit	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst.
SINGAPORE	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst. at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Tango Maru	Jap	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	On 12th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Eastern	Brit	Struthers & Dixon, Inc.	On 15th Jan.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	West Jan	Am	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 14th inst.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Rakuyo Maru	Jap	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 24th inst.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Cheongshing	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 16th inst. at 11 a.m.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Samarang Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst. at Noon
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Nikko Maru	Jap	Batterfield & Swire	On 14th inst.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Shinyo	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 10th inst. at 2 a.m.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Batterfield & Swire	On 13th inst. at Daylight
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 17th inst.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Message Marine	On 9th inst. at 7 a.m.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	P. & O. B. I. & A. L.	About 23rd inst.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Dodwell & Co. Ltd.	On 8th inst. at Noon
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 13th inst. at 10 a.m.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 13th inst. at Noon
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 16th inst. at 10 a.m.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst. at 10 a.m.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Batterfield & Swire	About 10th inst.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	On 15th inst.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 18th inst.
LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU	Yanagita Maru	Jap	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. s.s. St. Albans arrived at Sydney on December 7th.
The P. & O. s.s. Dongola is expected to leave Singapore on December 10th, 4 p.m.
The s.s. Terminus (Blue Fannel line) left Shanghai on December 8th for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via Hongkong. She is due here on December 11th, and will sail, as above on December 13th.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 11th December, 1921, 3rd Sunday in Advent.
Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Choral.
Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial.
Venite, No. 4. Martin; Psalms: 147, 150.
Stanzas: 2nd Set. Russell.
Jones, Pye, Benedictus, No. 1. Tertius.
Noble; Anthem, "Sing, O Heaven."
Sullivan; Hymns, 379; Seven-fold Amen.
Holy Communion (12 noon). Litany (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.). Responses: Ferial; Psalms, 75 Cooke, 78 Woodward, 82 Turle; Magnificat, 10 Rogers; Nunc Dimittis, No. 6, Lloyd; Hymns, 180, 243, 23.

Union Church, (Kennedy Road).—Sunday Services, December 11th.
Morning Services at 11 a.m. Hymns 633, 732, 383, 379.
Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns 473, 274, 606, 546.
Preacher at both Services: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.
On Tuesday at 9 p.m. Lecture by Mr. Justice Gompertz on "Some Aspects of English Law." [115]

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.45 p.m. [183]

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Mr. H. Anderson Mr. Fitz Gibbons
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Mr. & Mrs. N. Brann Mr. E. A. Lely
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Mr. & Mrs. Bramley & child Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson
Mr. D. L. Campbell Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oxberry
Mr. A. R. F. Davis Mr. H. J. Kew
Mr. Geo. MacDonald Mr. E. E. Tucker
Mr. John McDowell Mr. R. S. Walker

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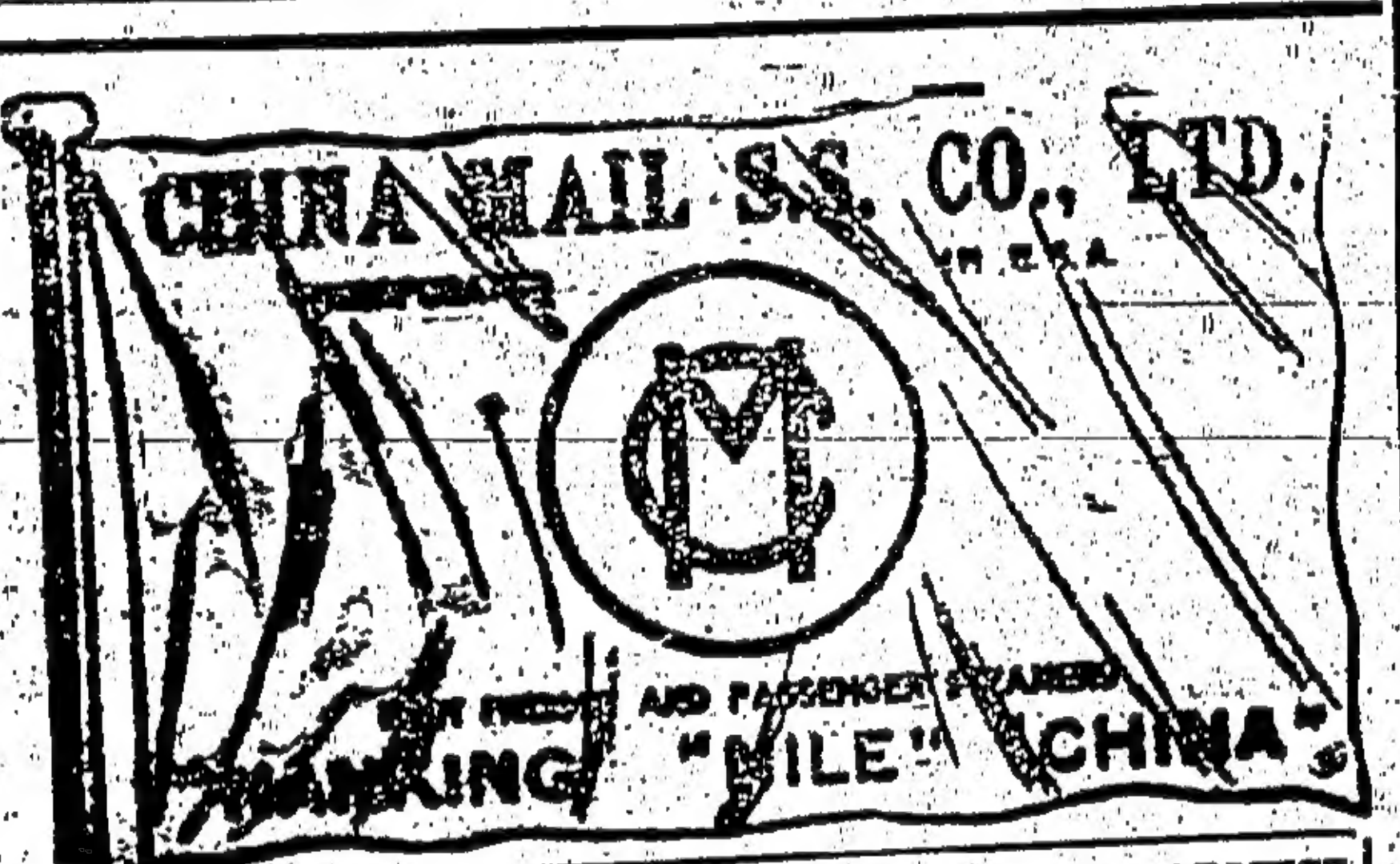
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Mr. Colomane Dr. & Mrs. O. Marriott
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BETWEEN HONGKONG, SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA
HONGKONG TO
SINGAPORE & BATAVIA
S.S. "NILE"
December 17th.

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BETWEEN
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For BATAVIA, FAMARANG, FORABAYA MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.
"CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 18th Dec.
"MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 5th Jan.
For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA:
"SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 24th Dec.
"BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 13th Jan.
For further particulars please apply to
K. SUZUKI, Manager,
2nd Floor, Prince's Building,
Tel. No. 2204



HOME VIA CANADA
Hongkong to England
via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moji"), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	From St. John	Due Liverpool
E. Asia Jan. 5	Jan. 23	Montcalm Feb. 1	Feb. 7
Montcalm Jan. 17	Feb. 10	Helita Feb. 17	Feb. 24
E. Japan Feb. 17	Mar. 10	Minnedosa Mar. 10	Mar. 17
E. Russia Feb. 23	Mar. 13	Metagama Mar. 22	Mar. 31
E. Asia Mar. 23	April 10	E. Britain Apr. 22	Apr. 28

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Genoa.
Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.
Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Dining Rooms.
Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC. 748

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Ltd.
Operating Far Eastern services for account of the
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
"West Jena" 15th Jan.

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
"West Orowa" 15th Dec.

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to
NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overseas Common Points.
HONGKONG OFFICE—1st Floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 8008. [461]

WATERHOUSE LINE.
REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
Between
SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports,
"WEST JESTER" sailing about 7th Jan.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overseas Common points in U.S. and Canada.
For rates and full particulars apply to
FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY.
4th Floor, Prince's Building, Telephone 1002.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FOR EAST UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 10th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "KAZEMEE" 19th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

HOMELAND PASSENGER SERVICE

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 20th Feb. London
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" Middle March LondonSubject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or Rans & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KATUNA" 10th Dec. via Suez Canal ... 10th Dec.
S.S. "KNIGHT OF THE GARTER" 20th Dec. via Suez Canal ... 20th Dec.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON, BESS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination

Steamer & Discharge

Sailing Date

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 17th Dec.

MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, & PORT SAID ... "AMAZONE" ... 11,000 ... On or about 8th Dec.
"P. LEONAT" ... 20,000 ... On or about 10th Dec.
"ANGKOR" ... 12,000 ... On or about 2nd Jan.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSHER,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class, Coast Steamers, having good
and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

(AND RETURN)

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

S.S. "HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Farnmore ... TUESDAY, Dec. 13th, at 12 Noon
S.S. "SAIOHONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... FRIDAY, Dec. 16th, at 12 Noon
S.S. "RAIOHONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... TUESDAY, Dec. 20th, at 12 Noon

* Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAFLAIX & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOMALI"	5,700	10th Dec. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,300	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NEILOR"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	5,900	10th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NAGAYA"	8,854	18th Feb.	do
"KASHGAR"	8,840	4th Mar.	do
"SINDH"	8,701	14th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHYA"	9,017	18th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,023	1st Apr.	do
"NOVARA"	8,320	14th Apr.	do
"KALYAN"	8,987	29th Apr.	do
"PLASSY"	7,346	13th May	do
"DONGOLA"	8,000	27th May	do

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TANDA" 7,000 17th Dec. Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	12th Dec. 4 p.m.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	3,000	8th Jan.	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Feb.	do

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,300	13th Dec. 10 a.m.	Shanghai only.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	14th Dec.	Shanghai and Japan.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	20th Dec.	Yokohama direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Cargo only.
Let Saloon Passengers may travel by RISE, Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

21, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Dec.

* calling at Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 13th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE VIA SINGAPORE

"KASATO MARU" (taking passengers) ... Thursday, 22nd Dec.

"JAVA MARU" ... Saturday, 31st Dec.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"KIRIHU MARU" (omitting Deli) ... Sunday, 11th Dec.

"PEKING MARU" (omitting Bangkok) ... Thursday, 15th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service, connecting at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" (omitting Shanghai) ... Tuesday, 20th Dec.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Jan.

NEW YORK & PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Middle of Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Middle of Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 29th Dec.

KIELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office

"KALIO MARU" ... Sunday, 11th Dec.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"SOSEU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. KAWADA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer | (Shanghai & Melbourne via Port) | (via Hongkong for Australia)

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice-Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.

Quitted Fare, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For 1st and 2nd class rates apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANGHAI"	On 10th Dec. 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANGHAI"	On 11th Dec. 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"HOHANG"	On 11th Dec. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 11th Dec. 4 p.m.
PAKHOT & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 12th Dec. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 13th Dec. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 13th Dec. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 15th Dec. Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SUNNING"	On 15th Dec. Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"CHENAN"	On 17th Dec. 4 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"CHENAN"	On 18th Dec. Night

* Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Fans in Saloon and State-room. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Haiphong, and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Northern China. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

* BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 26, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S.	For	Direct Dec. 20th	Dec. 20th
"SILVER STATE"	for Manila direct	Dec. 20th	Dec. 20th
"KEYSTONE STATE"	for Seattle	Dec. 20th	Dec. 20th
"SILVER STATE"	for Seattle	Dec. 20th	Dec. 20th
"PINETREE STATE"	for Manila direct	Jan. 3rd	Jan. 3rd
"PINETREE STATE"	for Seattle	Jan. 14th	Jan. 14th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Dec. 7th

* Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Companies points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Dec. 20th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478. Passenger Office, Queen's Building, 2, Ice House St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "WYTHVILLE" ... Dec. 29th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

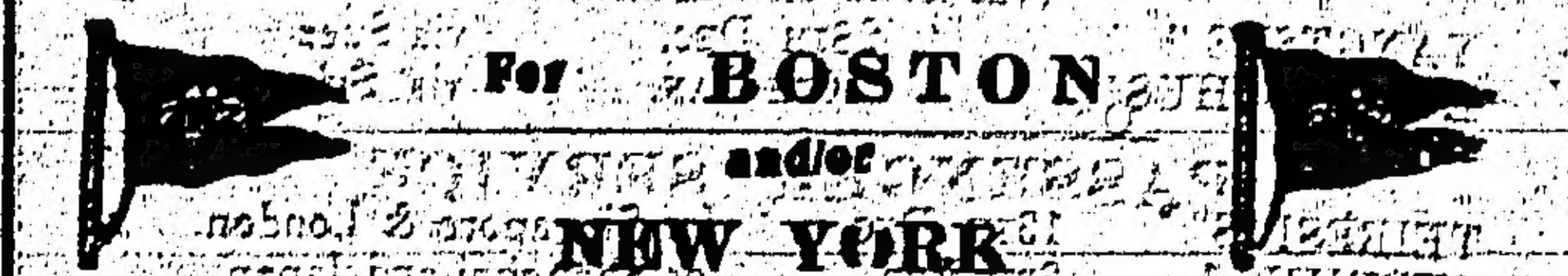
BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers



S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... (via Suez) early Jan.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES, (FAR EAST) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain, 24, George's Building)

Telephone 2165, Telegrams "Furnes"

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